BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

much. The fact is our time is so much taken up in only look altogether in that direction, but to speak studying, preaching and teaching, that we cannot with a marked and varied significance of a Millenoften find time for letter writing. Even now while nium yet to be. I am writing, my Hindoostani books, lying at my elbow, look as if they would like to say, "So! so! we are come down from heaven having the key of the botto be slighted this forenoon while the 'Sahib' writes tomless pit, and a great chain in his hand. a letter for those 'barbarians' who live, on what he says, is the other side of the world." Now do not which is the devil and satan, and bound him a thor get excited, my old friends, for if you will just have sand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and patience an hour while I have a friendly chat with set a seal upon him that he should deceive the nathe Herald," who comes with two great budgets of tions no more, till the thousand years should be fulnews every two weeks, I will give you my usual at- filled; and after that he must he locked a little

The warm season is coming on us again, with its invigorating breezes of our own loved Alleghanies. God who has supported us thus far will give us strength thousand years. for days to come. The longer I stay in India the more "But the rest of the dead lived not again until the I become enlisted in our work.

poor ignorant idolators in their own tongue the blessed | Rev. xx. 1-6.

ammedans by far the most prejudiced against rebelieve in Christ as a great Prophet, next to Mohamsince. In my opening prayer I implored God to ages and of all sects, has unanimously accepted. bless my scholars and teachers, and give them grace to forsake their false religions and false prophets and turn to the living and true God. At the close of the afford us the "one thousand years" of the text. prayer a bigoted Mohammedan spoke out, saying that Thus, according to this passage, it is as certain told him he could use his own pleasure. Said I, "I prophetic dictum, Jehovah has declared shall be as will say and pray what I please in my own school; orranged to the first said I, the first said I, the first said I. The first

language, you can leave school just as soon as you Another young man asked me if my religion did not teach me that it is wrong to defame the

spirit of harmony and brotherly love prevailed among tion, "I, the Lord, will hasten it in his time." the entire session. There was a universal uplifting of hearts to God for the outpouring of the Holy it must and will be; and having declared that he Spirit on our work. Our new brethren and sisters will bring it to pass, it must transpire. But when it had just arrived, and this their first introduction to will be, as well as that it will be, the Scriptures must the scenes of their future toils and sacrifices, was one likewise determine. And this, as well as what and of peculiar pleasure.

ren who came out a year ago-Rev. W. W. Hickswas compelled to bid us a sad farewell during our meeting, and start on his return to our native land. His health has been poor most of the time since he came here, and his brain became so seriously affected by the oppressive heat, that the physicians who attended him told him that another hot season here would either take his life or render him insane. So he was obliged, with a sad heart, to bid adieu to the work he so much loved.

Our work here progresses slowly, but I trust surely. We meet with many disappointments, and have to centend with difficulties and discouragements which none but a missionary in a heathen land can understand : but, blessed be God, these trials only compel ns to throw ourselves more entirely on the mercy and great Head of the church. We are digging up this barren soil, preparing it and sowing the seed, sowing in tears though it be-and by faith we see the tender blade and the full grown ear. We expect, God willing, to live to shout the "harvest home" yet in this land of darkness. I cannot tell you how much the church at home has endeared itself to us by so nobly supporting our cause while the republic of liberty is struggling for existence. God will bless you all, I know he will, for such manifestations of your sincere love to him-for love to his cause is love to God. Tears of grateful joy fill our eyes when we read of this and that congregation going above and even doubling its former subscription. These manifestations of devotion to God's cause produce another effect in our minds: they lead us to think that God will not permit a people who are doing so much for the extension of his kingdom in the earth to be subdued by foes

I am glad to be able to tell you that we see evident signs of reform and progress in civilization among these people for whose salvation we are laboring. I has long been an established custom among the Hindoes for the father of the bride to pay a dowry of 100 Rupees (\$50) to the father of the groom at the consummation of the wedding. For fear of not being able to do this, many a female infant is to this day secretly put to death. At the suggestion of the English Magistrate, a large meeting of the citizens of this district was held a few days ago, in which it was resolved to materially modify this custom by making the sum quite small, in case the parents be poor This may appear but a trifle, but it is to us,-who are learning something of the tenacity into which these people cling to the customs of their forefathers -a sign of progress in the right direction. I am confident Mohammedanism is waning, and Hindoo have less confidence in idols than heretofore. Many have forsaken them altogether. My sheet is full, and I must say good-bye.

Yours fraternally, J. D. BROWN.

THE MILLENNIUM. That the Fathers, and that the Church believed, and now believe in a Millennium, and that, as I have shown, the former, and many of the great lights of the latter, from the earliest age, down to the present, have and do now believe and teach that that glorious age will not take place until the second personal coming of Christ, and that it will occur in connection with his personal reign with his saints, is not on this account and for this reason alone, to be credited and

We must bring their opinions, as well as our own to the test of divine truth. What saish the inspired Scriptures on this subject?

really transpire? Yes, most unequivocally. Indeed, without a plain, clear statement of the boly pen, it could not have been, as it has been in some sense, universally received. But where do we find it? In sheds such clear light, on what else had been doubt- By the law of Moses, as rendered by these cri ful, that, as uttered, just at the close of divine Reve- masters should be slaves of their slaves; for they are lation, it throws back an expository light over the by far the worse heathen.

Shahjehanpore, April 3, 1863.

DEAR HERALD: — Months have elapsed since I setting, throws back its radiant beams, and lights mailed my last letter to you. If your readers could spend a few weeks with us in our missionary work, hitherto dusky heavens. And thus it affords such an they would not wonder that we write so seldom for insight into their meaning, and gives such a fulness our church papers, notwithstanding we love them so to that meaning, as to make the Bible as a book, not

" And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpen

" And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and hot blasts and whirling clouds of sand. We almost judgment was given unto them; and I saw the souls tremble when we remember from last year's experi- of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, ence the prostrating effects this season of the year and for the word of God, and which had not worproduces on us who have always been used to the shiped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, and in their Still we do not feel like faltering in our work. The hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a

thousand years were finished. This is the first res-Our brethren at home who stand up among our urrection! Blessed and holy is he that hath part own people and address them in their own language, in the first resurrection; on such the second death can scarcely imagine the pleasure it affords us to be hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and able after long months of hard study, to tell to these Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."

Such is this extraordinary passage; such the But our hearts are often made sad by hearing the grand utterance which reveals this glorious event blasphemous words these disputers use when speaking and era; and though recorded in a book abounding against the Divinity of Christ. We have found the with prophetic symbols, yet it is itself given us free from all symbols; or else, as in the use of the terms ceiving Christ as the Son of God. They say, "We "dragon" and "souls," it has given such definitions of them as to render their meaning unmistakably med in power and glory, and nothing more." I had clear and decisive. And such a meaning, viz., that quite an exciting time in my school a few mornings the Millennium is here indicated—the church, in all The term "Millennium" itself is found in two

latin words, "mille annus," which as compounded he would not listen to such language. I very quietly be as any other event of the future, which, by his

tianity in the world. Some, it is true, we have met, who make the Millennium conditional upon the faith of the church; but

prophets. I told him it does; but my Bible tells me as they have furnished no proof, and as we know of that false prophets shall arise, and if you read history none that can be furnished,—for it is certain that you will find that one has arisen already. But to the only passage which speaks decidedly of a Millendrop the subject, I may say that this proud follower nium at all, does not afford it-we dismiss the notion of the false prophet came to me the next morning, as a baseless speculation. It is not left to the weakasked my pardon, and requested me to let him remain ness or caprice of men whether the Millennium shall exist or not. After giving a glowing description Our Annual Meeting, which was held in Bareilly of that happy period in the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, in February, was one of great spiritual comfort. A it is concluded by the emphatic and nervous declara-

God himself, having thus fixed and revealed it. why it shall be, we must leave for future articles.

THE CHURCH AND THE NEGRO.

The following is the substance of the address before the hurch Anti-Slavery Society by Rev. Gilbert Haven, at its

"The Church Anti-Slavery Society; "-is not that autological? A repetition that ought to be, if it is ot, vain? The first includes the last. If it is the hurch, it is also by necessity the Anti-Slavery Sociey; for the greater ever includes the less.

THE BIBLE AGAINST SLAVERY.

1. Thus it was when its creed and sacraments were first given. The Hebrews had two articles of faithanti-idolatry and anti-slavery. The first had been aught them by the divine miracles, the last by their on suffering and salvation. Bunsen says that " History was born on the night of Exodus." So was Aboism and the Church as a congregation of believ-

rs. These twain were twins. Never before had human slavery been abolished by divine decree; never since, by a single act, on so grand a scale, save by the decree of last January. But the difference between the two was the simple yet all important difference between a proclam and an execution. God abolished Hebrew slavery. He set his millions free. He made their enemies to sink like lead in the mighty waters. We only say they are free, and still but half protect the free even if in our armies, from worse than Pharoah's

The Old Testament cannot therefore endorse man bondage. It was based on human freedom Its original people were, by creation and necessity abolitionists. While as yet no glimmering of the hid nusness of slavery had dawned upon the moral sense of the world, God revealed its hideousness by eman

cipating a race. These freedmen be organized into a nation. For the corner-stone of their constitution he placed Abolitionism. On the ton of Sinai, before he enuncia ted a moral or a civil institute—the higher and the ower law-he proclaims his abolition "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out

of the land of Egypt: OUT OF THE HOUSE OF

His edicts not only abolish slavery, they abolish aste. The laws of Moses are the essence of democ racy. In all eastern and all old countries there are amilies that have served for generations, as there are hose that have ruled. To prevent this tendency. God proclaims every seven years, and at the outside every fifty years, a complete abolishment of such relations. No father shall entail his servitude, however slight, on his children. All persons are equal. Had these laws been faithfully executed—which they ever were—they would have preserved Israel from monarchy, and so from ruin. This perpetuation of the inferior status of a family from generation to generation, is the distinguished peculiarity of Eng-land. It is the stronghold of its aristocracy and its

throne. It is against the pattern of civil society given in the Mount, which was a democracy of equal

It may be said that they were permitted to enslave the heathen. Not so. Their time and labor were bought for a season, as was that of the poorer of our acestors in the early emigrations to this but they could not make a contract that held over seven years—except in most rare cases, when the heathen were permitted to bind themselves, not their masters to bind them—for a lifetime. The Jews could not then sell these self-bound servants, nor had they power over their children; nor could they hold them a moment after they acknowledged

universally received. But where do we find it? In numerous passages? No, mainly in one—in one, How long, if the last only, had been adhered to? It perous others, both in the Old and New Testament, came a free man; now he is sold for a higher price

, their God against it. 2. The New Testament is equally Anti-Slavery.

is more spoken against than theatric exhibitions or gladiatorial shows. They are never specifically conpower, and unspeakably cruel against the innocent. peculiarly belongs to the church of Christ-

losaic Church, as has been the real church of Christ must ever say. in the South. The lowest class chiefly embraced it. The Abyssinian eunuch was an Ethiopian slave. They of Cesar's household were largely Cesar's slaves. Why should the apostles preach to them of the evils of slavery? They knew it by an awful experience. We have prated loudly about the divine right of slam we never addressed such remarks—the slaves themselves. How superbly foolish would have been such preaching. Equally foolish would have been like preaching on the part of Paul and his associates. Paul rejoiced in his freedom. The Centurian declares ow much it cost him. It was a subject that was evione of intense interest to both parties. The very fact of Paul's being free and proudly availing lump, "heavy as lead and deep almost as life." self of its privileges in avoiding punishments to which his brethren were often subjected, speaks rolumes as to the opinion of the early church on this

ns upon the master to give his slave liberty, and

Among my fellow-passengers across the Atlantic will say and pray what I please in my own school; the face? The black-gloved, and so black-skinned and if you have so little sense as to get angry at my judgment, or the final triumph of Christ and had scattered among his parishioners this sentence of Paul's, " If ye may be free, use it rather,"-how ould they understand it? How would their masters f they should hear of it, treat such a circulator of the riptures without note or comment? The frequen-Scriptures without note of common of like remarks by the apostles gives tone and paracter to all the New Testament. It is in marked intrast with all cotemporary literature.

hurch. She sold the sacred vessels from her altar redeem her brethren. She bought your yellowhaired fathers, chained captives in the market-place of Rome, from their dark-skinned "owners,"—who ern gentlemen lounge through our Saratogas and undoubtedly entertained very strong prejudices

She would have abolished aristocracy and mo hy, had she not been betrayed into an oligarchy herelf, and so become the natural ally and servile tool of kindred castes in the State.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

"The Church Anti-Slavery Society" is therefore verbal repetition. If we appeal to its origin and early history it is a real repetition. Alas! that it is not in its latest and American history. It is too late now to repent. The mission of abolishing slavery was offered to the church of America, as it was to that of Europe. They were faithful to their trust,-we, not. hurch would not testify and toil for the salvation of heir brethren-because it arrayed itself by indiffernce or by open violence against their brethren. He and not forgotten the preamble of his Sinai declaraion of Hebrew independence. He had not forgotten is like proclamation at the beginning of his ministry

oth as a nation and as churches. We had. I do not say that all the church was silent and sinal. Many testified, as local bodies, as individual eachers, striving according to his working which worked in them mightily to save the church from postacy and silence, their brethren from slavery and their nation from war and destruction. But no great ecclesiastical body as such engaged in this work. They almost unanimously, strove against it. They sisted those who sought to bring them into active and determined hostility to the sin. They wilfully extracted the vigor from resolutions they could not able, and carefully abstained from the execution of he tame decrees they were compelled to declare by essure of outward fear and not of inward inspiration. This is a painful but most patent truth. What is ritten is written. We cannot recall the past. Our cord of the past generation, as the American hurch, is laid up in the archives of history. It will be collated and kept with the records of other eras. laces, and branches of the church. It is laid up on he synod, assembly or Conference of a whole church hat has expelled the "owners" of their own members from their communion, proclaimed themselves ex-ultingly and ceaselessly, abolitionists, and uttered the

lecree of God without wavering and with divine boldess in the ears of a slumbering and sinning nation? mission of slaves at home. Such testimony, backed by such liberality, would have cleansed the land of ts curse, placed the church where she is not, far above all rivalries of anti-church reformers, and given her ered this land with the fullness of millennial glory. How painful the contrast. See it in that perfect These things, saith the Son of God, who hath his and charity and service and faith and thy patience and thy works, and the last to be more than the first. Notwithstanding, I have a few things against thee, cause thou sufferest that woman Jezebel, which calleth herself a prophetess (that is a Christian inister) to teach and seduce my servants to commi fornication. • • • And I gave her space to repent of her fornication, and she repented not. Behold I will cast her into a bed and them that commit adultery with her into great tribulation, except they repent of their deeds. And I will kill her children with ath, and all the churches shall know that I am he which searcheth the reins and the hearts."

Southern church, the chief transgressor with this Jezebel, has suffered the most with her. We have

partially repented, and so have partially escaped.

utterance of the Southern pulpits and right to repent, to see what might have been, and to the too general utterance of the Northern, that the lament what is. Yet it is wrong to pause there. Israelites established slavery. Their laws were against it, their animus against it, their origin against pentance must be shown by the manner in which we

ned, though they were universal. They are fre- little work left for it to do. The red right arm of uently employed to illustrate the Christian life. The God is achieving the redemption which He would postle refers to an experience of the latter class fain have wrought through his church. Yet there is ong the beasts of Ephesus, with no hint that it was a mission before us as great as that we have neglect mmoral. So is it almost speechless against the sin of ed. It is possible for us to cover the shame we canmar, then universal, inspired solely by lust of robbery not obliterate with valor and vigor in a service that

"What," you exclaim, " are we to have no rest from ken thus of slavery, what a perversion would its monomoniacs have made of his illustrations? Slavery ourselves exclusively to personal and ecclesiastica nomoniacs have made of his illustrations? Slavery ourselves exclusively to personal and ecclesiastical is condemned more frequently and more severely than edification, without farther intrusion of this offensive theme?" Nay, the church has no pause in her mission Again, the New Testament Gentile Church was any more than her Maker in his. "My Father work emprised almost as exclusively of slaves, as was the eth hitherto and I work,"—she as well as her Master

Beneath the solemn arch Naught resteth or is still.

To purge herself and the world of sin, to build up man society, after the model of the heavenly socie ty, demands unceasing effort. The real cause of all The slave is gone, the negro remains. Many about itionists, and all mere Unionists and partisans, have fancied their sole work was to liberate the slaves. It is their least work. We are to be made one family. There are feelings and usages contrary to this, al most as abhorrent, yea, every whit as abhorrent, in the sight of God, as the ownership of man, which lie in our hearts and in the customs of society a hideour

The basis of slavery is caste. That feeling o caste yet prevails exceedingly over all the The blackness covers our hearts deeper than it does For, first, it is unnatural. Nowhere in the

pon the slaves to run away if he has a fair chance of ion. In Asia, Mexico, West Indies, the Southern States, it is practically unknown. It has no real existence in us. Black coverings are preferred for the ras a gentleman of the strongest pro-slavery and proslaveholders' sympathies. He was a native of Wor- of hair dyes testify. How much worse is the hair than cester County; the heart of the abolition sentiment the face? The black-gloved, and so black-skinned aist pro-slaveryism. Abolitionism was contrally be warming practically black-skinned body. A strip of ing to his assertion. I asked him if, had he been a bearded mouth, are the only specks of Caucasianism reacher to slaves in South Carolina, as his qualifi- in an American gentlemen in full dress. From hat ations as a theologian, a scripturalist and a pro-sla- to boots, Paris declares and Broadway confesses, an very sympathizer eminently fitted him to be, and he "inky suit of customary black," is the requisite of gentleman. And yet we pretend that we have a natural antipathy to people of color. How foolish A black man with a white vest is more of a white man than we in our fashionable costume

> The Southern States will soon settle this problem, when peace and liberty prevail there. A Baltimore entleman of the highest social standing, said to me, " that he had long advocated the admission of half ne groes to social equality with their white kindred. That event will come, and with it the inevitable recognition of the other half of their blood, and so of the whole of the attainted color. And when southarms, we, who follow fashion more than principle. will be as profusely eulogistic and servilely imitative as we have been in commending and copying their

diabolic contempt.

Again, it is unchristian; they are our brethren and sisters; they should be treated as such. Dare you insult your own sister for any real or seeming deformity? Dare you expel her from the family circle? Would you allow another to taunt her with her sinless misfortune? How dare the church to allow others to treat thus its sisters and brethren; nay, how dare she to treat them herself as she has, and yet hope for the blessing of God? "I thank thee that I And so God has been compelled to take the work into his own hands. He has poured out upon us the in the temple of God. Have we gone down to our houses justified of God? Our first duty is to make ourselves one with these, as Christ's first duty was to make himself one with us. He became like unto his brethren; so must we. Will the church seize the opportunity, trample out this prejudice, and thus deliver itself from destruction? I cannot

say yes; can you? I am afraid she will not. Both army and people will give the highest military and political honors to the black man before the church concedes him equal rights with themselves The regiment that is to inaugurate the era of real democracy in our land, will march through our streets to-morrow. We haven't yet dared to make its officers of the same blood as its privates; but we shall. We could to-day without awakening any feelings of animosity. I asked Mr. Douglass, when at the camp the other day, why he had not command of the regiment? "Don't insult me," he replied. "I have had hundreds of applications from white gentlemen to use my influence to get them comm but they tell me the times are not yet ripe for com issions to our people." They soon will be. They have had straps long enough upon their backs; it is time they had them on their shoulders. And yet that day, I fear, will find the church fast bound in these chains of Satan. Frederick Douglass will be Major General, will be Senator Douglass, represent ing the Empire State in Congress, and, as I heard a New Yorker say, "the only Senator Douglass that Where's the bishop, who like Gregory of will be known in history," before any one of his elerome, has used the treasures of the church for the ical brethren will be settled over such a congregation cipation of our enslaved brethren? Where's as this. They are already in the bar of this city, in the medical fraternity of this State, the acknowledged equals, often the associates of our first lawyers and doctors. Into what Conference, associat synod are they admitted as co-workers and brethren? sists in the bardness and impenitence of heart by not only taking, as Christ threatens, the vineyard

from her, but by giving it to these with whom she regimental banner of the Fifty-Fourth, is a cross of gold, with in hoc signo vinces inscribed beneath.

That is the first Christian banner that has gone into the war. It is the first Christian flag ever un the American nation. It is the oldest flag of Chris tianity. Is it not aignificant? God has thus made this despised, class the leaders of the nation. "He has put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree." The last shall be first.

They are the true Christ bearers. They have borne and his cross in unspeakable misery, oppression, agony and degradation; they are now bearing it in honor we believe unto great glory. At one step they take precedence of the million of their white forerunners No regiment in the United States has had grace enough to put that upon its standard. This they shall not lose their reward. They stand up for

us: he will for them. Let us my friends gird up our loins for the great

How profane, in the light of these facts, have been | It is useless to dwell constantly on the past. It is | ered Israel in a night; it took forty years to make | odist, is the only systematizer within my knowledge | place their meeting, whenever a steamer could be seen them a people—so may it now. It is a work that will bless us more than them.

As our Master gained a name that is above every name by humbling himself to us outcasts of the universe, so will the church be uplifted by descending to these its brethren. Uproot and expel the false and accursed prejudice from your souls. Say with the fairest and finest of Shakspeare's heroines:

"I see Othello's visage in his mind, And to his honors and his valiant parts Do I my soul and fortunes consecrate."

The hour is propitious. The great deeps of social de are breaking up. The church can take the ead in these divine movements if she will. She can drive this spirit of caste from the temple of Christa spirit more mean and devilish than that which he arged from his Father's house. His temple are we Let us cast it out of our stores, our shops, our fan ilies, our pews and our pulpits, yea and first of all, out of our own hearts. Then shall it flee the land, and the church, redeemed by her valor and faithfulness from her shame and sin, shall be without spot or wrinkle, the Lamb's wife; winning and trans the whole world to her own loveliness, blessedne

ALEXANDRIAN SCHAPS.

The Rev. James W. Alexander, son of Professe vas born near Gordonsville, Va., in 1804. His fa lege, soon resigned to accept the pastorate of a church in Philadelphia, where his son spent his child-hood days, and those of youth at Princeton, whither he elder Alexander went to assume the duties of ofessor in the theological seminary. Graduating the college of New Jersey, in 1820, he filled the office of tutor, was then pastor in Virginia, professo at Princeton, and again pastor in New York, where

Dr. Alexander was a man of fine mind, of noble aysique, well educated and a great reader. In the arious spheres of life he was a power for good. combining with the intellectual gifts of his family a arge measure of piety, of pathos, an earnest devotion ame a superior preacher, eminent amid that denom-nation to which he belonged, (Presbyterian,) of ninent clergymen.

No memoir of his life has been written, but in lier f it a complete volume of sketches, readable corres-ondence with his friend Hall, which was continued arcana of his life-shows us the man in the centre with his secret feelings such as are breathed only to an intimate friend, and the motives that inspired him

ablic eye, not sermons nor lugubrious notes along the way of life, but sketches, chitty chatty, goodnatured talks about all the current topics in brief, ittering throughout with gems.

No reader can fail to notice the observant mind wake to all truth, the genial heart, the catholic pirit of the writer. Belonging to the great house-old of faith, he descries brothers in all parts of the Christian field in whose labors he finds great delight. his pen is never dipped in gall, no cynical slants, no preath from paradise, which makes us think better of uman nature. But a few scraps from these good

ong since, from Mr. Summerfield; he is stationed at re for the winter. There is a Christian simlicity about all that this man does and says which reatly charms me."-1824.

"To be busy is to be happy. Wesley's rule is an dmirable one: 'Have a time for everything and do erything at its time."

Summerfield has indeed gone to his rest. iew of his character, his public performances, rearkable as they were, form a part far less promient than his private manners, virtues and Christian miability. I never expect to see his like."-1825.

"I have been reading Townley's Illustrations of Biblical Literature; a work which for solid entersinment I can most heartily commend."

"Nothing in our correspondence lately has given ne more satisfaction than the resolution you express a your last with regard to desultory reading. This ne of our study (haud inexpertus loquor) is opposed o less to the true enjoyment of letters than to deep ficiency. There must be a stretch of mind to give the highest intellectual pleasure; and continuould engender that happy enthusiasm which ensures coess. None of my studies have afforded me more asure than those I have pursued with a strict

"Slavery of itself is enough to stamp a marked haracter upon the Southern people. When I conuthern gentlemen would be retrenched by the right stamp, deeply pious, earnest and well educated. noval of the slave population, I can no longer nder at the tenacity with which they adhere to eir pretended rights. The bad policy and destrucive tendency of the system is increasingly felt; you ear daily complaints on the subject from those who have most servants. But what can they do?"-Leter from Petersburg, Va., 1826.

"I have been looking over Burke's works again nd especially his Reflections on the French Revolu-ion. Surely he is the prince of English writers."—

our : shower bath : dress, shave : a walk or exercise the garden; family prayers at six; breakfast narter before seven; read Scriptures; Greek Tesment in course; a lesson in Hebrew; Old Testanent with commentaries; English Bible; preparaion for sermons; theology; German; lun eleven; dine at half past two; after dinner expaiate, read and ride, &c."-1827.

"If you wish to read a beautiful, lucid and una rerable piece of reasoning, read Paley's Horae

"Coleridge's Biographia Literaria is a book the will amply remunerate you for any hours you may spend over it."—1829. Before Carlyle had exhumed the repu

Cromwell, Mr Alexander said : "I believe the general opinions of him are far too dark, being drawn "I have at last fallow in with Hawar' works The

last part of the 'Living Temple' is among the most original, profound, impulsive works I have ever seen."—1830. read some ten pages by way of specimen. It is the nearest to the beloved disciple John, of anything I

Addison's (his brother's) words: 'He reasons like Paley and descants like Hall."-1831.

"The one great rule for Bible study appears to me to be this: Read the text, the text, the text. Read it over and over, over and over. Read it continually and largely. Thus while particulars become pressed by reflection, we do not lose the general nection. No men ever lived who knew a tentl part as much of the Bible as the Puritans, and thus it was they read it. They were never without their little Bibles."-1837.

"Among the commentators I have to consult, I find none like Calvin. He oftenest beards the real difficulty, and oftenest knocks it down and drags it

Take this as an evidence of his earnestness: "Life s short. The great work is to save souls. All our economical, literary and political reformations are mere adjusting of the outer twig; religion changes the sap of root and trunk. I see that when a people become godly all the rest follow. In the same con nection I see the value of preaching. Let me exhort you not to allow yourself to trust to the flood of extempore thought and expression in the pulpit, but to labor every sermon, however obscure and ignorant the auditory may be."-1839.

Every reader will attest the truth of the following: "Durbin's Travels in the East are full of good matter for the preacher; he has the knack of painting the scene to your imagination. We cannot be too well versed in the physique of the Holy Land."

Read this bit about Dr. W. B. Sprague, of Albany Some good chat with Sprague. Says his correpondence is from five to ten letters per diem, and that he dispatches these before breakfast; that he regularly goes round his flock in visits twice a year; that he writes two sermons every week; that he has not preached an old sermon for seven years."-1854.

This for heads of families: "The anxiety I feel for my children oppresses me at times very much. It even their learning; but I am deeply solicitous that they should be truly religious, and more painfully alive to their perils in this respect than I once was.

A morsel of comfort to clergymen-rather discom fort: "Poor unlettered saints undoubtedly have nore comfort in their faith than we. Books, disc "The romance of early Methodism interests me

nore than Macaulay; and I think John Wesley's English better than Swift's or Cobbett's."-1856. This will do in these war times: "The power Christian love is a great subject. 'Love is power,' was Dr. J. H. Rice's motto. 'Love and light,' is

only an imperfect image of the entire edifice, but the best we are able to give without transcribing the

Warren, May 22, 1863.

Justin Edwards'."

WISCONSIN MATTERS.

MR. EDITOR:-The dear old Herald makes its weekly visits to us, much to our satisfaction and profit, and through it I wish to say a word or two in

ninisterial association at Delavan, Racine District, of which Bro. H. C. Tilton, our Presiding Elder, is President, the preachers and their wives took cars and went to Allen's Grove and called on Bro. Tilton and family, who greeted us with much warmth of Christian affection. In the evening we repaired to the church, where most of the charges on the district were represented by marked tokens of liberality and esteem for their Presiding Elder. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all seemed joyful and Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, former Presiding Elder of th district, now chaplain of the 22d Regiment Wisconin Volunteers, who had been taken prisoner by the rebels, but had returned, was present, and gave an

The secretary of the meeting reported about \$150 in eash from the different charges in the district, bevolumes. These books were donated by the preachers on the district as a substantial proof of their high appreciation of their Presiding Elder. This portion of the work prospered abundantly under the years' administration of Bro. Pillsbury, and I trust it will continue to improve under the able and judicious management of his worthy successor.

During the past winter revivals have been both

numerous and extensive all through this region of country. The Wisconsin Conference is fast becoming one of the most powerful and influential Conferences of the Northwest. The Garrett Biblical Institute. Evanston, Ill., is doing valuable service to the church. It sends out annually a noble band of laborers into the itinerant ranks, a portion of whom find their way into our Conference. They are men of the

great Northwest, but there can be no doubt that we have lost much power and influence by not centralizing our ministerial efforts more in our villages and principal appointments. We begin to see our fault in this respect, and are trying to redeem it. Thriving villages are fast springing up all through the West, and our old four or six weeks' circuit system is passing rapidly away, and the work is being cut up into stations or small charges, making some village the principal point as a general thing. In this way we are becoming easternized in our habits, not from choice perhaps, but from the necessities of the case and who will say that this is not right or even de manded by the natural order of events? The agricultural interests appear highly encourage

ing, and the whole country teems with beauty unsur passed it seems to me even by the garden of Eden. We are hoping that the rebellion will be crushed out, and the Mississippi cleared of its obstructions before another harvest; but our State will be patient and continue loyal to the core, and stand by the Government till these clouds of disunion be overpast, and the great principles of justice, equity and truth acknowledged througout our whole land.

JOHN G. PINGBER. Elkhorn, Wis., May 23, 1863.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING Ma. EDITOR:—I notice in your paper of the 27th ult. a programme for a Camp Meeting at Yarmouth, near the terminus of the railroad in that place, on the Sandwich District, and that the ground has been the Sandwich District, and that the ground has been bought and is being prepared for use, and that an organization has been formed, constitution drafted and reported and accepted, as the Sandwich District Camp Meeting Association.

Now this is all very well, and perfectly right. The

trict did not do exactly right to take action

cured, and now the Sandwich District brethren have done to those who remain, just what they complaine of to the Boston and Lynn brethren. Thos case the property held in trust at Eastham could by legislative action have been sold, and invested it Yarmouth; but secession seems to be the order of the old Millennial Grove are to be left alone to enjoy stakes and hitch on to one or the other of the camp etings, as a sort of second or third cousin, having no real rights as one of the family. It is therefore for at old Eastham or go somewhere else. A new steam Grove to visit the spot once more; and I should not railroad. Our Lowell people would prefer Easthan to any other place, and we think we could muster from all places near one thousand, which would constitute a good working party, I understand there will be a meeting very soon by the Committee, when something more definite will be given to the public.

Boston, May 29, 1863.

D. Snow.

TAY REPRESENTATION-QUERIES.

MR. EDITOR :- While the subject of Lay Repretation is agitated, the query has occurred to me, Why talk about Lay Delegation, or Ministerial Delegation? Why have representation of different positions in the church, when the sole object of the delebest adapted to the welfare of the church and the glory of God? Surely the only question should be, when a delegate is to be selected, Who is the best man for the place? And, assuming that the memers have a common right to participate in church legislation, why should not ministers and laymen meet at the ballot-box on the same footing and select the man to represent them, let his official position be

We see examples of the representation of classes in civil government; in the British Parliament, for in-

which are enjoyed by no other. This class side of these, we find that men of property are repre-sented in the House of Commons. On the other hand, in the Congress of the United States, the people are represented. Neither the professional man, nor the merchant, nor the rich man, nor the farmer, nor the mechanic, nor the day laborer has his separate representation, but the people—all—are represented.
Which system is the better one? I offer these queries, hoping that you or some of your correspondents will throw some light on the subject. Roxbury, May, 1863.

In reply to J. Eddy, in the Zion's Herald of May 6.

SIR :- I believe I know the tune you allude to. Suppose you apply your tune to, "Rejoice evermore-or-ore with angels above,

Is that "decent" in the great congregation? I row not. A more "staid "form of music for public yorship than in the social meeting is needed.

NOAH PERRIM

May 13, 1863. BE PAITHFUL.

Of one of our Western Presiding Elders, whom we know very well, the following story is told: In early life he was sent to a circuit in the woods. A we know very well, the following story is told: In early life he was sent to a circuit in the woods. At one of his appointments he was compelled to put up at a tavern. On his first call, as he was about to leave, he asked the landlord what was his bill; to which the reply was, "Never mind now; wait till your vear is up." This was said in such a manner that the preacher inferred there would be nothing to pay, and every succeeding visit confirmed this impression. The year closed, the preacher had received and counted carefully the balance of his yearly wages of a hundred dollars, and as he made his last call at the tavern he inquired as a matter of form what his bill was. "I will see," said the landlord. So, taking his book, he began to draw of the account as follows 18—, Sept. 6. Horse feed, 12 1-2 cts.; supper, 25 cta night's lodging, 12 1-2 cta, breakfast, 25 cts, etc down a long page of cap paper, which footed up very considerable sum. Few could describe the feing of disappointment and horror which the proposition of disappointment and horror which the proposition of the preacher realized as he felt over the lit balance of yearly wages in his pocket, to see whet it would cancel the claim. "Now," said the later of yearly wages in his pocket, to see whet it would cancel the claim. "Now," said the later of yearly wages in his pocket, to see whet it would cancel the claim. "Now," said the later of yearly wages in his pocket, to see whet it would cancel the claim. "Now," said the later of yearly wages in his pocket. To see what it to your credit," so he down on the opposite page: 18—, Sept. 6, say, grace, (full,) 15 cts.; evening prayer, (short.) 10 cts.; morning prayer, (long.) 30 cts., etc., down the page. Then striking the balance he said: "I owe you just 62 1-2 of Here it is; we will balance the books." The preacher wished his prayers had all been long, a resolved that he would always be faithful.

QUEEN OF SCOTS PRAYER To judge from the numerous versions of lueen of Scots' prayer which have reached u could say that to render it into good, simple En aintaining at the same time something of the From the multitude of versions we select the

O Lord my God, my hope
Hath been in Thee.
O dearest Jesus! now
Deliver me.
In cruel chains, in piteous pain
I long for Thee.
As I sink and as I groan,
Kneeling down before Thy the
I adore Thee, I implore Thee,
O deliver me.

"G. F. B." sends a translation ems to have caught something of d prayers: "O Lord God, in th

branch of the church, and can find a home more con-

genial, we do not censure him for seeking a pleasant

home; but for a party, simply because it cannot have all matters adjusted precisely according to its judg-ment or taste, to file off and set up a new organiza-

tion and name, generally engenders bad passions,

brings a reproach on our common religion, and is contrary to the principles of the Scriptures and to

the practice of men most eminent for holiness and

pressed in his speech advocating Lay Representation.

"READING FOR THE SOLDIERS."

We copy the following from The Monthly Religion

"Some soldiers in one of the Massachusetts Reg

every person who takes a newspaper, and a good one would send it as soon as he has read it to some frien in the army, its bracing influence would be incalcu-lable. Reading which is at once fervently religion

and fervently patriotic, we understand, is very much needed. If you take the Christian Register or Inquirer, or the Congregationalist, or Zion's Herald, or the Independent, either or any of them, and will carefully mail it to some one who is fighting the great battle for you and all the coming generations, you will be very sure that you are administering a potent stimulus to the courage and patriotic mand religious

A PRACTICABLE THING.

stimulus to the courage and patriotism and faith without which we cannot hope to prevai

price, than there was a year ago.

portion of its members were present.

on Monday, August 24th.

ASBURY CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION

This Association held its annual meeting in the

office of Zion's Herald on the 11th ult., and a large

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed

the affairs of the Association in a prosperous condi-

Boston; Secretary, L. R. Thayer, of Cambridge

Treasurer, J. P. Magee, of Boston. Competent com

nittees were appointed to perfect arrangements for

the camp meeting this season, which is to commence

With the beautiful grove in possession of this Asso

offered for camp meeting accommodations cannot be

excelled; and we parnestly hope that our churches

in the Boston and Lynn Districts, with as many more

attend this annual gathering of the hosts of our Zion.

EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. - The Sixth

ed at Danville, Penn., was Chairman, is the most

full and complete of any Conference Minutes that we

have ever seen. It may be doubtful whether the

Conferences could afford to publish so large an An-

nual, yet it would be well for the Secretaries to ob-

tain a copy of this to suggest what can be done. We

presume that a copy would be forwarded by the

ecretary for about 25 cents. It must be worth at

COUNTRY RESIDENCES .- Few villages near this

city offer more inducements to those seeking homes

particulars for the advantages to be gained there will be found in another column.

GOULDSBORO' CIRCUIT, EAST MAINE CONFER-

the country than Hyde Park and Fairmount. Full

Full particulars will be given in due season.

God in the soul of man."

WISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. PROM OUR MISSION ROOMS, AT NEW YORK.

CHIMA.—From a letter before us we perceive that "Bros. Binkley and Sites are learning the language rapidly. Bro. Binkley is a real genuine missionary, fell of ability, piety, zeal, resolution, and activity. Bro. Baldwin is busily engaged with the printing effice. Bro. Martin is about to move into the city. Bre. Maelay is diligent, as usual, in visiting the country appointments... Bro. Gibson is engaged in getting ready a Reference Bible, so arranged that the whole New Testament when printed, will not be larger than Bridgeman's is without the references. Bro. Gibson has also rented a chapel and parsonage at Tiong Lok, and visits that important place once a month."

AFRICA.-The "M. C. Stevens " left the port of Baltimore on Monday, May 23, having on board 26 steerage passengers and 13 in the cabin. Among the passengers were Mrs. Burns, widow of the late bishop, two white ladies and one gentleman, going as mission-aries to the Mendi Mission.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—We have before us a table of quarterly meetings for the current year in our missions in India. The Presiding Elder, Dr. But-ler, says at the foot of the plan: "The brethren will please arrange their quarterly conferences and sacra-mental services accordingly, without requiring any further notification of the time of the superintendent's visits. They will also have their estimates for 1864 ready to be considered in detail with the superintendent during his midsummer visit."

Norway.—Our missionary at Porsgrund writes March 13, 1863, to our superintendent, Rev. C. Willerup: "I will hereby let you know that your last visit had a good influence upon the people in general. I have heard nothing else but that they were well pleased with our meetings, and have been constrained to say that God was with us. Several of those who at other times do not come out to hear the word, and have been constrained to say that God was with us. who at other times do not come out to hear the word, and some of our opposers, were present, and they all acknowledged that what they saw and heard was the word of God and the pure truth in its simplicity. Beveral were very much moved under the hearing of the word, and the question is already heard, Will Pastor Willerup soon come back again? Your visit had a good, and, I hope, a lasting influence upon those who have lately been converted to God, and some felt it their duty to come over and unite with us, that they may enjoy all our privileges. And thus we have reast to thank God and go forward."

CARD OF BENEVOLENCE.—An esteemed brother has sent us a card bearing such a title. The size will suit the pocket book. There is printed on the

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him.—1 Con. xvi. 7. him in store as God hath prospered him.—I Con. xvi. 7.

If God in his providence permit, I will give to his cause at least the sum stated below on the first day of each week in the year, to the

Home Missions, General, Foreign, and Domestic Missions, Tract Cause, Sunday School, For General Benevolence, Church Debt, Current Church Expenses,

Education, Support of Gospel at Home, On the reverse of the card is printed:

SUGGRSTIONS Fill out two cards with your signature-one for the

treasurer and one for yourself.

You may pledge something to each object, or to only one or more, as you prefer.

Deposit in the box weekly. At the end of each god hath prospered you. FOR JUVENILE SOCIETIES.—For the convenience

of those societies among our juvenile friends who have honorary life members, life directors, and lifepatrons, from whom they receive sums of from five to twenty or more dollars, we give notice that we have our juvenile certificate so prepared that we can furnish them with copies for life directors and lifepatrons. If these are ordered by mail the postage patrons. If these are ordered by mail the postage should be sent with the order, four cents for the first one; for every five, seven cents; and for every ten

An Emphatic Now .- We like an emphatic applicant. We make up our mind at once that we have to deal with a man in earnest, one who does not intend to be balked in his intentions; a man, indeed. who will do a work, and men had better get out of his way if they do not intend to assist. We have an application from such a man before us. He wants Missionary Advocates and collectors' cards, and wants

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Methodist Histori

eat Society of New England, held in this city May 27, 1863, the following officers were chosen:
President—Rev. Edward Otheman.
Vice Presidents—Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Boston;
Eliphalet Clark, M.D., Portland; Hon. N. S. Berry,
Hebron, N. H.; Benj. Pitman, Esq., New Bedford;
Henry Little, Esq., Bangor; Wm. A. Burnet, Esq.,
Rutland.

Recording Secretary—Thomas Green.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. S. W. Coggesha

Treasurer—David Snow, Esq.

Directors—New England Conference, Rev. Gilbert
Haven, Rev. C. L. McCurdy; Maine Conference,
Rev. Geo. Webber, D.D., Rev. H. P. Torsey, LL.D.;
New Hampshire Conference, Rev. Sullivan Holman,
Rev. E. Adams; Providence Conference, Rev. L. D.
Davis, Rev. B. D. Ames; East Maine Conference,
Rev. A. Prince, Rev. A. Conference,
Rev. A. Prince, Rev. C. L. McCurdy, Rev. B. Conference,
Rev. A. Prince, Rev. B. D. Ames; East Maine Conference,
Rev. A. Prince, Rev. B. D. Ames; East Maine Conference,
Rev. B. D. D

Davis, Rev. B. D. Ames; East Maine Conference, Rev. A. Prince, Rev. A. Church; Vermont Conference, Rev. A. Prince, Rev. D. Packer, Rev. H. P. Cushing.

Executive Committee—Rev. G. M. Steele, Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., Noah Perrin, Esq., Rev. J. L. Hanaford, W. C. Brown, Esq., W. R. Bowen, Esq., Rev. E. A. Manning.

Voted, That the next anniversary of the Society be held in New London, Conn., during the session there of the Providence Conference, in April next.

Voted, That the Corresponding Secretary, in conjunction with other members of the Society in the Providence Conference, be a committee to make preparation for the anniversary contemplated in the preparation for the anniversary contemplated in the premmendation was also made at the annua

ong that each of our churches keep a "roll of nor" of all the members of either church or con-egation who have enlisted in either army or navy, who in any other way are serving the Government putting down the rebellion, and that after the war, hess rolls or copies of them, to be transmitted to this nation we "were, did and suffered" for our country is time of peril. Our Society is the beginning of what may yet be, in its strength, a thing of great interest and pride to the church, and of great utility; but we want more members because members bring money, and money is the sinew of war. We want interest and co-operation, especially or the part of the older societies; we want all our

isters to understand and remember that every per stone ceremony, every dedication service, eve-ceasional discourse, owes an obligation to this So the Authorized Registration Office of the nation, and that no especial or commemoratice is fully performed until a copy, so far had, is sent to this society; on the principle "job is never done until the tools are pu

ong our older members there is a vast unfund of historical reminiscences which might be for the edification of this age and the enligh ament of those to come, would some one in each district but set themselves to collect it. There are anniversary sermons, camp meeting sermons occasional publications of a local interest and local importance. Ricorrephies of all limits of the little of th conal publications of a local interest and local tance. Biographies of old living members and a great departed might easily be made, document found, lists of original members prepared. All scomes under this Society's jurisdiction. Let our ters in their pastoral visits turn the attention to people to their denominational history (old always like to talk of old things.) and "make a fit," and at a proper time send an abstract to ociety, and see how quickly its "transactions" how matter of wide spread interest. By the our ministers to keep journals, writing walks, talks, studies, and other ducies a heir walks, talks, studies, and other duties and res? I know some laymen who do so, and who the present occupation in the retrospect which by obtained, a pleasure they would not lightly and the to think of the precious legacy to and the church, the life of a righteous manually written—Boswell's Johnson by Johnson himself written with the precious legacy to the precious legacy

opt the language of Scripture, and say,

BEMINARY, ATTENTION:

By orders (to appear in the papers hereafter) from headquarters, there will be a grand mustering of the Alumni of Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, R. I., on the occasion of the anniversary of this institution, in July next. It is fondly hoped that every member of the "Alumni Association" will heed this call and be present, unless providentially prevented. A good time is expected. At the general review, the gentlemen will be represented by a member of the Association, a young man who is a rising star in the galaxy of orators, and the ladies by a graduate of the Seminary, who is familiar with the muses. At a suitable time, the Alumni expect to hold an experience meeting, somewhat in the form of an old-fashioned Methodist love feast, minus the closed doors. Wonderful things will then be told, especially when some of the literary veterans shall rehearse the story of their early experience, and tell how they used to do things when they were young.

Let there be a general rally. Let the Alumni induce their friends to come with them. Let them be assured that their presence will cheer the Principal, encourage the Faculty, impart animation to the students, and inspire confidence in the trustees and patrons of the institution. And, by the blessing of God, the inspiration of new hopes, will be an ample compensation for any sacrifice that the iourney to the the inspiration of new hopes, will be an ample com-pensation for any sacrifice that the journey to the classic shades of East Greenwich may demand. G. A. SILFVERSTER, one of the Alumni, and a

THE BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. The present month is the time named for taking ollections for this excellent institution. But the

District Stewards not having held their meetings, no apportionment has been made to the several charges. apportionment has been made to the several charges. The amount to be raised is one thousand dollars. This is one fourth of the sum apportioned for the Preachers' Aid Society. Let the societies, therefore, raise one fourth of the sum apportioned to them last year for the Preachers' Aid, and the amount for the institute will be realized.

WM. C. Brown.

June, 1863.

PRESENT OF AN ORGAN.

BRO. HAVEN:—Allow me to acknowledge through your paper in behalf of this church and congregation, the present of a fine Pipe Organ for our house of worship, put up by George Stevens & Co., East Cambridge, and paid for by Mr. Samuel True, 2d, of this place. Such a favor cannot be too highly appreciated, and such a friend cannot be too highly prized. May he live long to enjoy its music, and finally be prepared to sing the new song with God above. Yours, C. R. HARDING.
East Salisbury, Mass., June 5.



BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

We have already shown that the Ministry created and established the entire Discipline of the Church, and are in theory and in fact the sole authors of all the rules of the Church; also, that, in the main, they have governed the church wisely, with self-denial, and lence of their management are sufficiently evident from its general effects. Still it must be acknowledged that individual cases of apparent or alleged hardship have not unfrequently occurred, and nearly all opposition to the Methodist Episcopal Church, both

from professed friends and open foes, has attacked its

rnment most violently, as its most salient point. We propose now to show that the Ministry, in their ent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have not like tyrants strengthened their own power and weakened the influence of the people; nor, like impotent rulers, yielded privileges only when wrested from them; but have voluntarily and unsolicited, surrendered their own power and pressed it into the hands of the people. This we may remark is the natural result of genuine piety and devotion to God in the ministry. If they love the people they will rejoice and thank God to see the people willing to work in and for the church. If they are worldly hold on upon power, and reluctantly grant privileges

to any but their own order. Now what has been the history of the Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this matter? We have but to read the minutes of the successive General Conferences to see. We propose to call attention to a few facts in confirmation of this general proposition: The Ministry have from the beginning een constantly endeavoring to surrender their power

1. We call attention first to the most important ubject of excluding unworthy members from the Societies. At first this could be done by the preacher in charge without any trial whatever. In 1784, it was declared in the Discipline to be the duty of those preachers who have charge " to take in or put out of the society or the bands,"-This he could do without consulting anybody. We have ourselves conversed with an aged minister who informed us that he had known a whole class, in time of a society difficulty, to be expelled at once by the preacher, without trial, and without consulting anybody on the subject. It is true that even in 1784 the preachers limited their own power in particular cases. When "dis. putes arose among the people "-not, it will be observed, disputes between a preacher and a memberthe preacher, after consulting the stewards and leaders, could appoint referees, whose decision should be final. Or if he thought best he could appoint referees a second time, and their decision should be absolutely

Such was the power of the ministry originally in 1784. In cases of disputes they could appoint referees-choosing their own number, and men, twice, and the decision of the last should be final; and in all other cases of alleged wrong they could expel without any trial whatever.

In 1789, they proposed a form for the regular trial of disorderly members. In 1792, they limited their own power to expel members by making it one of the duties of the preacher in charge "to receive, try and expel members, according to the form of Discipline." This form was originally a trial before the whole se ciety, or a part chosen by the preacher, and from the first decision there was no appeal. In 1792, a right of appeal to the Quarterly Conference was granted. In 1800, the minister also was allowed to appea to the ensuing Quarterly Conference. In 1860, power was given to the minister to choose a Committee whole or in part from a neighboring society.

From the above it is evident that the m have on this vital subject limited their own power. . 2. This same fact is seen in the legislation with reference to Dress, Marriage, Sitting in Churche and other matters of the kind. An original rule marriage was thus expressed in 1784: " Question 20. Do we ob serve any evil which

ately prevailed among our societies? "Anguer. Many of our members have marrie with unawakened persons. This has had fatal effects. They had either a cross for life, or turned back to

perdition. " Question 21. What can be done to put a stop to

"Answer 1. Let every preacher publicly enforce the Apostle's caution, 'Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers.' 2. Let him openly declare, whoever does this will be expelled from society."

In 1804, this extreme penalty of expulsio collified into "putting back on trial for six months." It was afterwards changed several times, and in 1836 the penalty was abolished altogether. It is now

subject of free churches. At first none others were allowed; in 1852, the old law was nullified by appending to it the words " wheerver practicable."

On the appointment of stewards the same tendency is seen. From 1784 the preacher in charge could appoint and remove stewards at pleasure, without ulting any other person. In 1812, the power power only to nominate to the Quarterly Conference. desired in the church, and were in fact ejected from The letting down of the rules of the Church on it. Had the church pursued the proper course they

ministry alone to decide the matter, they could not be firm without offending a few rich members who wished to hold slaves, nor without being exposed to the charge of tyranny. They therefore yielded; testant Methodists and American Wesleyans on the other hand held Church Conventions to bring about changes in the economy of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Failing in this, they became offended and as whenever a direct and strong issue is made, they will always be likely to yield. Such is one of the strongest dangers of a class responsibility. A class, alone responsible, must be either tyrannical or weak. withdrew, and set up for themselves. Different mer will entertain different views of the consequence We believe that had they remained in the church, and calmly and legitimately advocated what they be-Bishop Simpson, that Lay Representation is needed as a conservative element in the Methodist Church. It is absolutely needed to strengthen the church. lieved to be right, they would have done more good, and the common cause of Christ would have been promoted. If others believe otherwise we do not We think the above specimen facts show conclu

sively that the government of our church has been growing weaker, instead of stronger, from the begin ning. If this surrender of power on the part of the inistry had been a transfer of it to the whole lait; as a body, or to the societies simply, who had been made responsible for its exercise, we think the government would have been much improved. But it too many instances the power is lost altogether, and no one is responsible. One great danger of our pres ent system is that the church will not be governe nough. How can a part do the duty of the whole How can the ministry alone do what ought to com mand the energies of both ministers and people Depend upon it, nature cannot be violated without enalty. If the muscles are unexercised, they will weak and flabby. If the people have nothing lo but to look on and see laws made and execute they will soon be unable to do any thing else, an like children with the rickets will be disinclined t move even when invited to exercise. To preserv the strength of the church all its parts must be called

There are certain other surrenders of power the the ministry ought to make, following the example of their fathers, and in doing it, they ought more wisely not to let the power be lost, but impose it upon the

The stewards ought be elected by the societies. ould tend to make them alive and interested on those vital matters entrusted to stewards. In the case of a trial of a member a course should be authorized similar to that pursued in case of a suspicion of disho esty. The person tried should have something to say as to who should be the Committee to decide the case and thus relieve the preacher in charge from an unnecessary responsibility, temptation and liability to aspicion. These changes would be less in fact than any that have been made, and they would greatly aprove our economy.

CHURCH CONVENTIONS. The Northern Independent, edited by Rev. Wm. C. Hosmer, quotes our statement of the dangerous tendency of party conventions, and gives us the fol-

Had the Editor of the Hera'd traced matters a little farther back, and brought to his aid a few more illustrations of the "same sort," he must inevitably have found Methodism itself among the disastrous results of "Church Conventions." Wesley's Conferences They were merely popular gatherings of preachers and people, drawn together by the influence of one and people, drawn together by the influence of one man, and subject to his direction. It may as truly be said of Mr. Wesley's Conferences and meetings as of said of Mr. Wesley's Conferences and meetings as c any other religious assemblages the world has eve witnessed, "By their fruits shall ye know them." The fruit of these conferences was a new denomination, which has greatly benefited the world. This i quite sufficient to screen the character of Church Conventions from the sweeping charge of the Herald. They may do evil perhaps in some instances, for there is nothing good which cannot be abused, but they are not intrinsically evil, nor is there any sense in warning neonle against them as decrease. warning people against them as dangerous. The truth is, that whatever moiety of evil may attend such conventions, a thousand times greater amount of evil attends their absence. Stagnation in the church is the very element in which spiritual despotism take its rise, and in which it flourishes to the destruction of all that is valuable to man in this world or in the world to come. The Episcopal Church has as much reason to frown upon Methodism, as we have to frown upon the Protestants or the Wesleyans, for we stand in the same relation to that body that the latter do to ination is not to be deplored, then we may as well be a little considerate in our censure of its operations in other cases. In a word, the Herald must retract

The propositions which we are invited to conside eem to be the following: 1. Mr. Wesley's Conferences were Church Co entions, analagous with those which are condemned 2. Whatever moiety of evil may attend Church Conventions, a thousand times greater amount of evil

ttends their absence. 3. The Episcopal Church (of England) has auch reason to frown upon Methodism, as we have frown upon the Protestants or the Wesleyans, for we stand in the same relation to that body that the

atter do to us. 1. The Conferences of Mr. Wesley, as we understan , were not bodies of disaffected members of the Church of England, who being invited and able to meet in the regular ecclesiastical councils of tha church, where to advocate reforms would be perfect y legitimate and proper, chose rather to meet in ex parte gatherings, to devise means to change the poli-ty of the church. On the other hand they were bodes of men who sought to be particularly useful, in side of the church, and without interfering with it, by the use of special means to lead men to a Chris tian life. They bore about the same relation to the Episcopal Church that Preachers' Meetings, Sunday School Conventions, Camp Meeting Associations Gatherings of Class Leaders,-like that addressed some time ago in New York by Bishop Janes, or of Stewards, like that addressed by Dr. Porter-do to the Methodist Church. We do not object to such gatherings. Their absence may not always indicate stagnation," but their presence does never indicate dissatisfaction with the church, nor a suspicion that they desire to bring about changes in policy which

they cannot effect legitimately.

We do not think it necessary to press this distinct tion farther. It appears so evident to us that w think that all must see it.

2. But we are told that whatever evil attends the partisan conventions, a thousand times greater amoun of evil attends their absence. That is a sad fact, true. Can it be possible that a church cannot have form of government so flexible, and a Discipline s easily changed and modified to suit new exigencie and demands, that it is impossible to rely solely upon its own authorized legislative bodies, without a thou sand times greater evil than would result from the in fluence of mauthorized bodies, that meet without onstitution, without any restraint to their action, and without a free discussion of all sides of the subjec

agitated? We do not believe it.

We believe that the excellence of both polit cal and ecclesiastical forms of Government consists in their being adjusted to the various wants of the people so wisely, that all needed changes can be brought about by their own constitutional and loyal processes. "The Hartford Convention" disgraced New England and destroyed the political party tha called it. Illegal and unconstitutional convention led to the succession of nearly all the rebel State Does it indicate "stagnation" in the loyal States that they are able to do their business through the Legislatures without " conventions ?" The Methoddist Episcopal Church has its conferences, Annua and General. Have they exhibited an unwillingnes to consider the subject of Lay Delegation fairly, so as

to require Church Conventions? 3. But we are told that the Episcopal Church ha as much reason to frown upon Methodism, as we have to frown upon the Protestants or Wesleyans. Sup-pose we grant it. It does not become us to frown upon any Christians, however much we think they er in judgment. We believe, however, that the sur posed parallel between these parties does not exist Mr. Wesley did not wish to leave the Church of Eng land. He was thrust out of it. His followers, go men and women, Christian in their lives, were

over last year.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MINUTES OF THE SIX NEW ENGLAND CONFER ENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FOR 1863. Boston: J. P. Magee,-This is a large and valuable volume, worthy of careful preserv and study. The Minutes of each of the Six Conferences are full, methodically arranged, and contain all that could be expected or naturally looked for, in such a book. Bound together, they give us a picture of the church for this section of the country, and furnish good opportunities for comparison. Many important lessons can be learned by studying it. We hope it will be ordered largely by the laity as well as THE LADIES' REPOSITORY for June, 1863, con

tains engravings of the Old Stone House, Guilford, Connecticut, and Portrait of the Rev. James Havens, and articles on the following subjects :- Rev. Jame Havens, by Rev. F. C. Holliday, D.D.; Northamp the practice of men most eminent for holiness and usefulness. If any portion of the church becomes so corrupt as to cast out good men for their piety and tial Evidence, by B. F. Mudge, Esq.; Happiness bold advocacy of the truth, let the church bear the The Female Missionary, by Rev. Henry Bar responsibility. The best of Reformers are those who D.D.; The Maiden with the Matches—Translated recognize the excellency of the institutions and de-termine within it to purify it, in a lawful way. Vital

The Lion Fight—a German Parable; Our Excellent minations have been ejected from others and Women of the Olden Time, by S. G. Arnold, Esq. dourished. Seldom a denomination that has gone off Boreal Nights-Night the Sixth-by Rev. B. I voluntarily has had anything but a sickly, feeble Tefft, D.D.; Measure for Measure, by Anna Bingen The Oldest House in the United States, by Myron B. Benton; Pictures from the Life of Napoleon Perhaps, after all, there is no great difference of between the Independent and us when we from the French of Alexander Dumas-Bo First Consul-by Rev. B. F. Crary, D.D.; The Hill came to understand the matter. We do not pro-Country of Judea, by Rev. Gilbert Haven; The Frontier Wife, by Mrs. N. M'Conaughy; Taking nounce even ex parte Conventions wicked—we simply pronounce them dangerous, or at least undesirable. In that opinion we agree with Bishop Simpson as ex- Good Heed; Jean Baptiste Henri Lacordaire, by Rev. George Prentice; The Christian Character, by only good excuse for them is that the end de-Rev. G. W. Burns, A.M.; To Another Field, by Sarah B. Clark; To my Ideal, by Mary E. Nealy sired cannot be obtained in any other way. In this part of the church at least, we believe the subject of What Matter? by Luella Clark; "Perhaps you Know," by Dell A. Higgins; Blessed are the Pure Lay Representation will receive fair treatment without them. If held, they are likely to provoke counter in Heart, by Mrs. M. A. Bigelow; In the Evening conventions, and though in that, "life" might be ex- by Lizzie Conwell Smith; The Mountains, by Mary hibited, we doubt whether it would be "the life of E. W. Alvord; Christ Healing the Blind, by Mrs. S. Taylor Griswold; Ho Every One that Thirsteth, by Mrs. E. P. Requa; Hard, by Augusta Moore; Scrip ture Cabinet; Notes and Queries; Sideboard for Children; Wayside Gleanings; Literary, Scientific and Statistical Items; Literary Notices; Editor's "Some soldiers in one of the Massachusetts Regiments were writing home doleful and despairing letters, evidently losing all faith in the good old cause, faith in the Government, and trust in themselves, as a matter of course. 'We are on a hopeless errand; we are throwing away our lives; we can never conquer the rebels.' 'What newspapers do you read?' inquired a friend, in answer to one of these blue epistles; and the friend found, sure enough, that certain Copperhead sheets had found circulation among them. Newspapers of a different stamp were some the course of the stamp were some the preson who takes a newspaper, and a good one.

LECTURES ON THE SYMBOLIC CHARACTER OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES. By Rev. Abiel Silver Minister of the New Jerusalem Church in New York. 12mo., pp. 286. New York: D. Appleton & Co .-The Swedenborgian theory is presented in this book with earnestness and ability. The Bible is treated like a great book of riddles, rebuses and marle through them, it seems, did not know how to use the word truth, but employed instead the word water out sometimes water means "falsity!" So eartl eelings, &c., &c. The story of the creation is a lie f the words are taken in a literal sense, but transla ed from the riddle into plain Swedenborgia anguage, it utters some common-place truth. I mere men it is a symptom of softening of the brain to se one word for another, but according to Sweden borg the Bible is full of this weakness or infirmity faith without which we cannot hope to prevail. Don't tear up any of these sheets, or lay them away in old closets, but mail them, and those who get them will fight better, or, if they fall, will die with serener trust in God." That such things can be believed, is one of the mos marvelous phenomena of human nature. Original nsanity is not censurable; a voluntary imitation insanity is imbecility. Were such a theory largely adopted, it would infallibly be followed by a contempt

STIER'S " WORDS OF THE LORD JESUS."-Tib Frequent inquiries indicate to us that there is considerable interest felt in the matter of the falling off bals, of New York, an enterprising Methodist pubg our lisher that has just established himself at 145 Nassau reekly issue a year ago with the present time that Street, is we are printing just 648 less copies per week now translated from the German by a distinguishe than then. We confess the difference is smaller than English clergyman, and revised by two of the mor we supposed, and it would really seem an easy mateminent biblical scholars in the country, Dr. Strong ter to obtain that number of new subscribers by the of Flushing, and Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Union The first of July. It would be less than an average of logical Seminary, New York. The foreign edition one to each preacher in New England, and then this work costs eighteen dollars; this edition with al ome of our public spirited lay brethren and sisters | the emendations and additions is to be presented will no doubt cheerfully lend a helping hand to ac- the American public for seven dollars and seventy five cents. The first part carries the reader through complish so good a purpose. Let the matter but be anthe most important chapters of the New Testame nounced by the minister, and an opportunity given, that is to say the "Lord's Sermon on the Mount and unquestionably a thousand new names could be and is so beautiful in its wonderful simplicity, and s ecured at once. The second half of the volume begins with July, and subscriptions may be taken for thorough in its explanations and researches, as the remaining six months, or for a whole year, as may leave little to desire in the way of comment on the divine explanation of the Ten Commandments. This We would say in conclusion, that such is the consingle number is sold by the publisher for seventytinued high price of paper, that there is less prospect five cents, and is worth a bushel of dry and cold books of our paying expenses this year, even at our advanced

of theology. THE HISTORY OF THE SUPERNATURAL in a ages and nations, and in all churches, Christian and Pagan, demonstrating a Universal Faith. By Wil liam Howitt. In two volumes, 12mo., pp. 519, 500. It would be idle to deny that this work is written i vigorous and fascinating style, or that it exhibi areful and extensive research. The title express exactly what the author has attempted to do. has endeavored to find in history generally, and in tion, and the meeting of last year was represented to have been, in all respects, the most successful of any the present practices of different peoples, evidence of an almost universal belief in a world of spirits held under their auspices. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, Hon. outside of the world of matter. He shows conclusive ly that all religious recognize it, all religious men have E. F. Porter, of Boston; Vice Presidents, Hon. T. B. Richardson, of Lynn, and N. K. Skinner, Esq., of

The great defect of the book perhaps is a failure show the marked difference between good spirits an bad, in which good men have believed, and the bale ful influences of communion with bad spirits, and the non-religious and atheistical character, for the most part, of the alleged spiritual manifestations of moder

ciation, and the admirable improvements they have made there, we feel confident that the facilities there ble contribution to modern literature. It supplies want, and is altogether the most full and trustworth work that we have on the subject. It is written i reverent style, and tends to faith and not to scept as can do so, will make their arrangements early to ism.—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THE CRISIS. Pamphlet, pp. 95. New York: 1 Appleton & Co.—A fossil argument in favor of slavery, interesting only as a relic of the dark or middle Annual Register of this Conference, prepared by the Committee, of which Rev. John H. C. Dosh, stationages of American history. The sentiments it ex resses will soon be buried in the tomb of the Capu-

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Brief Plea for an Ambulance System for the Army of the Inted States, as drawn from the extra sufferings of the la Lieut. Bowditch and a wounded comrade. By Henry I. Bouditch, M.D., Professor of Chincial Medicine in Harvard College. Pamphlet. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Xenophontis Anabasis. Recensuit J. F. Macmichael, A. 18mo.. pp. 224. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale to A. Williams & Co., Boston. The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangeron ive in plain English, attempted by George Au ectavo, pp. 231. Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham Two Pictures; or, What we think of ourselves, and Wi he world thinks of us. By M. J. McIntosh. 12mo., pp. 4 lew York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Ticknor & C The Shining Star: a new Collection of Hymns and Tu or Sunday Schools. By T. G. Perkins, Author of the "Ol rranch," &c. pp. 127. New York: F. J. Huntington.

FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MAINE REGIMENT.

ENCE.-Rev. B. C. Blackwood informs us that this Donaldsonville, La., May 11, 1863. circuit should be credited with paying last year for the support of the minister \$384, instead of \$224, as MR. EDITOR :- I suppose our friends at the Nort are rejoicing over the good news from this Depart ment, as well as over Grierson's unparalleled march through rebeldom, capturing prisoners, destroying property, whipping the rebels all the way from above Vicksburg to Baton Rouge; God bless him for his OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—We think our readers must be interested in the great variety of correspondence that we present from various parts of the letermined spirit and wonderful skill. Immediate South. It is not written by one or two men who are compelled to spin out a great deal from the brain to occupy a given amount of space; nor by professed Pensacola, that place was evacuated, and the Twenreporters, who are apt to retail sensational rumors; but by many chaplains and others in the field, who, each writing an occasional letter, relate what they see and know. We shall give next week, among ty Eighth ordered to report at New Orleans. stopped long enough though to see the evacuation

arming the negroes, I will relate what I heard from the next day and stay as long as he wants you to. the lips of a Southern man, who is a staunch Union- If you will be a good girl and do exactly as he says, ist, and also, a man of military experience. He said, he will let you come here as often as you want to but they are fit for the field, and out of the whole regimen; take a regiment of colored men, and when they are properly drilled, there will be nine hundred men able to go into the field." He was speaking with regard to this southern climate. Again, said he, "As again with Bro. Downes, and found Kittie in her propto the fighting qualities of the black soldier, that is the best soldier who obeys best; and what man knows seen her before. She was very shy of me, however. how to obey so well as the negro?" Yea, God knows, the negro has been drilled to obedience for genera-

words mainly correct.

Allow me here to express the abhorrence of the soldiers in this department toward the detestable 'Copperhead" party in the North. They are creatures who are not wanted just now; the country has no possible use to make of them, and all know that Jeff. Davis and his crew have despaired of outting them to any good service. God grant them hearty repentance ere it shall be too late to save them from such political damnation as they so richly

My heart has been made glad to learn of the preious revivals in the East Maine Conference and else- And yet until her separation of a few hours, she alwhere. May the good work not cease when Conference comes and goes, but keep right on through the ter and family, and the greatest fear of her parents absence of the ministers from their charges. When I am so happy as to once again look upon the endeared scenes of New England, may this cruel war of the striking instances of mutual affection between have come to a perpetual end, and peace hallow the I. A. WARDWELL Chaplain 28th Maine Regiment.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Murfreesboro', Tenn., May 27, 1863. DEAR BRO. HAVEN :- There is a great and glorious work of grace going on in the Army of the Cumerland. God is not only leading us on to victory over the rebels of our country, but is getting to himself glory in the salvation of souls. Last Monday, at the meeting of chaplains, which is similar to our preachers' meetings in the North, quite a number gave account of conversions. In our regiment fifty had embraced religion, in another seventy, and in the Seventy-ninth Illinois, under the efficient labors of

Chaplain Bradshaw, upwards of two hundred have

of late joined the army class or military church.

The chaplains in this army are noble men. They are men of God and have the salvation of souls greatly at heart. The greater proportion are Methdists, say three out of every four, and this I am informed is a fair ratio of the professors of religion in of chaplains was greatly hindered; whenever they wished for religious service there was some military exercise "on the carpet;" but now officers say set your time for religious service, chaplain, and we will were to be changed to cavalry; that the selection of arrange our work likewise. I have not heard half so much about the war since I came here as I did in the regiment would proceed to Barres Landing, the same length of time before I left home. The (about ten miles from here, on the Bayou Teche.) fact is, the people in the North are in such a hurry to crush this rebellion that they cannot think about any- sabres, &c. Most of the men of the 41st have been thing else, but the soldiers take things fair and easy, engaged for about two weeks in scouring the country and like wise men, are making preparation for the in search of horses, and thus far have been very sucfuture. On Sunday evening I preached to the 79th cessful, bringing into town a very large number of Illinois. I was informed that there were 1,500 to pretty fair horses, though a great many, of course, 2,000 persons present, and a more attentive congre- will have to be rejected. The boys seem to be very gation I never addressed. At the first we had a prayer meeting, and many a manly tear was shed as march on foot, and the shoulder-cutting knapsack they talked of home and heaven. The most of the are both done away with, though they expect it will meetings are held in bower churches, built by the have some evils, like everything else. soldiers, and regularly dedicated to the worship of God by the chaplains. Most of them are constructed in a circular form, and look exceedingly neat, and The inhabitants keep themselves pretty well housed, God of battles for protection and grace. In some of few are about all of the male sex. The females keep these, services are held every evening, and the slain from looking at a "Yankee" as much as possible, of the Lord is great. The other evening I went into and when it cannot be avoided, do so with a scowl, or the Pioneer Brigade, took my stand on a little rise of ground, and commenced singing, but ere I closed that nances. A good many of the inhabitants have taken excellent hymn, "Arise, my soul, arise," &c., upwards of 500 persons collected around me, many of

What few stores there are here are closed up, with them leaving their cards to hear the word of life.

gret is that this Commission has not been furnished "The Opelousas Patriot," both weeklys. The for-In order to keep the interest good, the Society ask &c., are to be packed, and transported to New Orfor a reinforcement of six persons a week. Bro. leans for Uncle Sam's benefit; the type, probably, to Smith, the field agent, left yesterday to establish the be converted into minie balls, (seeing as it is all nission in Gen. Burnside's department, and the knocked into pi,) and sent back to the rebels in Army of the Mississippi will be visited soon. Now quicker manner than it was taken. ave we not some more brethren, either in the minstry or membership, who can consecrate themselves meal and jerked beef are the principal articles of to this work for at least six weeks? Cannot some of food, and have been for some time. Our "sheetour young men at the Biblical Institute in Concord, iron" crackers are readily taken by the negroes in N. H., devote their vacation to this glorious work? exchange for corn meal and whatever they have, as And then will not our publishing house furnish our they say they have not seen any flour for months. publications as cheap as other houses for these young men to distribute? I trust it will; and let this be emphatically the U.S. Christian Commission. Let be catholic and not sectarian, and I am assured it will be, provided our publications can be secured at half price.

Yesterday a company of us, directed by the Rev. A. H. Patterson, chaplain of the 11th Michigan, visited the battle-field of Stone River, where this year, 1863, was ushered in by the booming of cannon and the rush of war. Here 4,000 loyal men were sacrificed for their country. My blood almost chilled as I stood on the spot, where according to Gen. Burnside, 2000 men were slain in forty minutes. The marks of this battle are seen, not only in our occupying Murfreesboro', but in many hospitals of this city. The roads and fields are also scarred, while here and there are graves ranging from 10 to 50 in a place. The loyal graves are marked by a little board, with the name and regiment of the soldier inscribed upon it. The rebels are buried without order, and dead horses are scattered all over the field, causing the atmosphere to be any thing but agreeable. And when I reflect that this is only one field among many, I can but pray, Lord hasten the day of freedom and peace; for I am fully persuaded that soldiers will fall on the field of strife until Slavery and Rebellion find one grave, and that too without the hope of

> LETTER FROM CAPT. ROUND. Newbern, June 1, 1868.

Sunday morning the 24th ult., Lieut. Wood father." Very brief and unpretending, certainly, and yet as the deputy himself remarked, it is the most important order he ever issued as it and the properties of the people here have to use rain water to drink, and for this purpose have large cistomer. nan, Deputy Provost Marshal, issued the following tion that there can be no pretext so plausible as to enable a man to hold a slave where the United States and is generally very poor.

exercise military authority.

As our regiment was then under marching orders had no time to lose, but proceeded at once to the expected, everything was prepared by Mr. Taylor for a scene, and as soon as I told them that Kittie must go to her father's, she commenced making all the distressing noises and signs which indicate exmust go to her father's, she commenced making and the distressing noises and signs which indicate ex-treme fear. Mr. Taylor ordered me to leave his house, but "I couldn't see it;" he then threatened to go after a guard, which I advised him to do just as soon as possible. Finding that all the ordinary means to gain the confidence of a child, failed in this case, and that neither her father nor I could pacify

be called upon, not for a large sum, but for members enough to give it the means of greater usefulness. Yours, T. G.

ALUMNI OF PHOVIDENCE CONFERENCE

By orders (to appear in the papers hereafter) from By orders (to appear in the papers hereafter) from Laumani of Providence Conference Seminary, at East Church of Providence Conference Seminary, at East General Conference Conference Seminary, at East General Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Conference Conference Conference Conference Conference Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Conference Conference Conference Conference Seminary at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference Conference Conference Seminary at East Methodist Episcopal Conference Conference C As all are interested in regard to the success in then he will let you come back. Then go with him Take a regiment of white men and drill them until as soon as I hear again of your being naughty and making any more such noises, I shall come here, and ment you will have two hundred and fifty fighting your father shall take you off and never let you come tions, and I believe the idea expressed in the above there to dinner, she showed signs of alarm, and asked earnestly, "Won't he hurt me?" was the reply. "What makes you think he will?" "Why," said Kittie, "Miss Lizzie told me he would take me off and kill me." "Was that the reason you made such a noise when he went after you?" asked another. "Yes, and missus told me to holler, and I didn't know what else to do," was her reply.

"Do you mean to go back to Mr. Taylor's?" I asked Kittie, during my call at her father's. " No." she replied. "Would you like to have me go down to the Provost Marshal's and tell him that you want to go back?" "O no, please don't," she answered. ways manifested the strongest attachment to her masmaster and slave.

Our Colonel is now in command of the Brigade. leaving the regiment under command of Lieut. Col Whiton. The latter is one of the most prompt and energetic officers in the Department, and the regiment is very much indebted to him for its good disci oline and efficiency. A very large number of the egiment will undoubtedly re-enlist for the war, and the desire has already been expressed by many that the regiment should return under its old name, and with as many of its former officers and men as possible, under the command of Col. Holbrook or Col.

We are now all-absorbed in the anticipation of a speedy return to our Massachusetts homes. After heerfully enduring the expedition to Goldsboro' last winter, and the month of expeditions during the siege of Washington, and other enterprises of less importance and less fatigue, we think we have a right to anticipate with a great deal of pleasure a season of relaxation among our friends in brave old Old New England.

FROM OUR OWN SOLDIER

Opelousas, La., May 9, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—Nothing of any great importance has occurred at this place since my last was written, save that it has been announced to the 41st that they horses would be made in a few days, and then that

one or two exceptions. There are two printing offi-The Christian Commission employs about thirty ces in this place, both of which were in operation up elegates, who are actively engaged in supplying the to a few days before our arrival, and then the printers noral and religious wants of the army. They are skedaddled. A newspaper was published in each of cordially received by the chaplains, and my only rethese offices, viz., "The Opelousas Courier," and with Methodist literature to supply these men who mer, for lack of paper, has been printed on common are earnestly asking for the same. The fields are wall paper, of which there is quite a supply on hand white for the harvest, but the laborers are "few." All the type, presses, (four in number,) materials.

> Provisions and flour are very scarce here, and corn Large quantities of cotton have been coming in every day for the past two weeks, carted by negroes, and the latest estimate made is, that over 200,000 bales have been secured by the military authorities.

> This is a "big haul" for Government. So far this has

been a most successful campaign, and everybody has a high opinion of the excellent skill and judgment of

our beloved commander-in-chief-Gen. Banks. Capt. Dwight, of Gen. Banks' staff, was basely murdered by guerrillas a few days ago. So far as I can learn, the facts are as follows: The staff, it seems, were riding along a road near the town of Washington, (about six miles from here,) when Capt. Dwight disengaged himself-from the party for a few moments and entered into the woods, when he was suddenly surrounded by three guerrillas, and ordered to surrender; whereupon he dismounted from his horse, and offered his sword in token of surrender; but then the murderers refused to take it, saving a surrender was not satisfactory, and instantly shot him dead. The woods were immediately scoured by our cavalry, but the rascals had fled in good time. Capt. Dwight was a brother of Gen. Dwight, in command of 1st Brigade of Grover's Division, and was dearly beloved by all his men.

The news has come to us of the most successful and daring affair of the war-the late triumphant march from Lagrange, Tenn., through the entire length of the State of Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, La., of 900 Illinois cavalry and a battery of artillery, under command of Cols. Grierson and Prince. affairs would undoubtedly use up Mr. Rebel. The troops here are in ecstasies about it, and loud in their praises of the brave men and their noble lead

their dwellings, with a large pipe running from the spout into the cistern. Well water is very scarce,

The army-has moved from this place, and regiment are arriving and departing every few days. Gen Banks has issued a General Order, No. 40, proposing house of Mr. Taylor to execute the order. As I the organization of a Corps d'Afrique, to consist o eighteen full regiments of colored men.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE Alexandria, Va .- Rev. J. R. Hammond, forme Bishop Janes' preaching at the General Hospital, Alexandria, at this place, but as we published last week a full account from another correspondent, we can give but a small part of the letter: Maine, writes us an interesting account of

been for some months going forward. To estimate the number of conversions would be impossible, as the camp is like a flowing stream, many being constantly sent to their regiments, and their places supplied with others from the hospitals; but that the number of converts is large, is evident from the fact that for months the chapei has been crewded, and the nightly response to the invitation for seekers has ranged from five to forty; and those acquainted with the army work know that when soldiers cross road runs from the lower plain northwesterly to start for the kingdom of heaven, they are generally in Port Hudson, and one from the upper plain westerly to earnest, and such are not long in finding salvation. Three meetings are held regularly every day, and such is the between the open plains, then at the upper cross road. interest that the sound of praise is generally heard issu-ing from the chapel long before the hour has arrived for the northern plain, and our artillery was placed in the

the chaplain, gave an invitation for those who would that the congregation. It was an out of doors meeting.

While that good old hymn, "Come, ye siders, poor and needy" was sung, there was a general move in the congregation, and not less than one hundred men presented hour, when, at 3 o'clock P. M., the enemy again comoffered, and all felt that it was an hour of God's power- were preparing to bivouac, but quickly had arms in their an hour when angels rejoiced and men were saved. Let hands. Artillery firing again commenced and lasted an hour brethren at the North remember in their prayers the convalescent camp, and the work of God throughout the army. Let them facilitate the work of sending earnest this firing ceased a rebel battery on the Port Hudson road laborers to occupy the field, and giving their money to opened on our left. It was met by a section of artillery, profanity and licentiousness shall cease in the army, and it shall become an army of Christian men, God will fight with it, rebellion shalf be subdued, and the nation

Mudge, that the Methodist Society have raised about eleven hundred dollars to improve the parsonage and to onlarge the church. They propose to add to the front fourteen feet, and make twelve new pews, and change the

Mains.—The following are the communicants of the leading churches in this State in 1862. The number of Baptists, Congregationalists and F. W. Baptists are given as reported by their delegates respectively at the late session of the East Maine Conference. Methodist Episcopal Church, 24,267; Baptists, 20,614; Congregation ists, 18,995; F. W. Baptists, about 18,000. Total,

PERSONAT.

Rev. J. H. Patterson, M.D., of the Troy Conferen being unable to preach, has settled at Glen's Falls, N. Y., where we will practice medicine.

We were pleased with a call from Father Lewis Bates at our office last week. Father Bates called our attention to an error published in the Herald some time since, stating his age at 80 years. The fact is, he was born in March, 1780, and consequently is in his 84th year. Father B. is considerably better than he has been for a number

The Rev. J. L. Dickerson, of New York Conference, died of apoplexy, at Spencertown, on May 16, aged sixty-

The California Christian Advocate of May 7 says : "Dr. health, in the hope of benefit from a cooler and more

official Book Room corps resident in New York. The family of the latter is in Delaware, Ohio. Dr. Wise lives nearly thirty miles away, coming in each alternate day. Dr. Carlton resides in Elizabeth City. Dr. Whedon in Newark. This arrangement is pleasant, healthful and

We understand that General Fremont has been elected President of the Pacific Railroad, eastern division.

John Clark, Esq., one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Auburn, N. H., died last Thursday week. The r. Clark's death, fell dead in the road. He was over

General. He is now with Banks.

It is said President Lincoln will visit Philadelphia, on

sent the Engineer Brigade to lay a pontoon bridge one raised one ninth of the crop, was slowly but surely upmile below Fredericksburg, and batteries were placed to protect the workmen, but it was found necessary to send afforded to the peculiar institution a hope of sustaining across some troops to drive the rebels from their rifle itself. De Bow, the Southern reviewer, states that with pits; this work was done at half past six by the Vermont brigade of the 2d Division, 6th Corps. The bridges were then completed and the 2d Division passed over and deployed toward the enemy's works and remained all night, having Deep Run on the right. The rebels moved son states that in the South a larger number of white part of Jackson's and Longstreet's troops to the front of our line. By this bold reconnoisance Gen. Hooker is He anticipates that for many years the price of cotton said to have discovered the position and purposes of the will be at least twenty-five cents per pound, at which rate enemy, besides taking nearly 100 prisoners. A few days an industrious laborer could earn \$1,200 a year. ago the Potomac fleet went up the Rappahannock to Urbanna and, acting in conjunction with Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry, which crossed the country from West Point, on York River, destroyed and carried away a large amount of rebel property. The Federal troops have

eent a reconnoitering expedition, June 4, to Gen. Rose- it on. That the war has been diverted from its original crans' front, and brisk skirmishing was kept up all day.

While was taking place an attack was made on the garrison at Franklin, Col. Baird, by 1,200 cavalry, but the rebels were driven back with heavy loss. A simultant the rebels were driven back with heavy loss. A simultaneous attack was made upon our forces at Trome, and the rebels were repulsed with a loss of 200 men and 400 horses. Col. Corwin defeated Gen. Roddy at Florence, Ala., on the 27th ult., capturing 108 men, 400 mules and Lincoln! 300 negroes. Col. Corwin destroyed foundries, mills, and everything within his reach which was useful to the enemy. The cavalry raids that are continually taking place in the various departments for the express purpose of crippling the enemy's resources, are in marked conof crippling the enemy's resources, are in marked contrast with the tender and forbearing policy at first pursued.

Gen. Grant, to the 31st ult., have been received. They mention no assault since the 22d, when we lost about fact that Massachusetts had sent 75,000 men into the made, but the shovel and the pick are being used instead, army at Waterloo, he added, that this host came from erecting breastworks to protect the men and mining the consist of a chain of forts about 800 yards apart, con- out in the cold. nected by deep intrenchments and extending for seven miles. It has been reported that Gen. Johnston was at the Big Black with a large force to raise the siege, but Gen. Blair's division was sent back to the river and returned without discovering the enemy. The rebels have turned cavalry horses loose, toward the Union lines, because they had no force for them. The women and cause they had no forage for them. The women and number of votes, 326; Ira A. Eastman, Democrat, 133; children have been permitted to leave the city; 100 of Gilmore, 192; Walter Harriman, 1. The inauguration them, it is said, had been killed and wounded. Gen. of the Governor elect took place the same day.

encountered the rebels at various points, driving them from their camps. In the march they destroyed every bridge, railroad station, and all other rebel property within their reach. They destroyed a large number of cars, an engine, a car factory, shoe factory, two tanneries, a number of saw and grist mills and two rebel camps.

a convenient chapel in the outskirts of the camp, sufficiently commodious to seat about five hundred. They also provided a chaplain, Rev. C. P. Lyford, who, with his companion has since been working nobly for God and for souls. A great and glorious work of salvation has been for some months going forward. To estimate the form of Bayon Sara is stuated on the Mississippi ten miles above Port Hudson, and there is a road which runs north, from Baton stong four miles.

Source of the Nile.—This geographical secret was discovered in 1858, by Capt. Speke, an Englishman, but his claim having been discovered in 1858, by Capt. Speke, an Englishman, but his claim having been discovered in 1858, by Capt. Speke, an Englishman of the control of the statement of the rebels themselves, unwillingly acknowledge the blockade "effective."

Source of the Nile.—This geographical secret was discovered in 1858, by Capt. Speke, an Englishman, but his claim having been discovered in 1858, by Capt. Speke, and the control of the rebels themselves, unwillingly acknowledge the blockade "effective."

supported by three regiments of infantry; finally the

116th New York Regiment charged and drove the rebels from the field. Repulsed in their front and flank movements, the rebels made no further serious attacks, and the fight ceased after continuing nine hours. At midnight the rebel Gen. Gardiner sent a flag of truce for leave to bury his dead. Our loss was not large. The gunboats steamed up to Port Hudson and were in position the 24th. Previous to the 27th Gen. Banks landed at Bayou Sara with troops from Alexandria, on the Red River, and marched down to Port Hudson, thus forming a junction with Gen. Augur and investing the town. The garrison is said to consist of 10,000 men poorly supplied.

rebel fortifications; Gen. Weitzel led our right, and took a six-gun water battery on the rebels' left. Gens. Augur and Grover led the centre and Gen. Sherman the left. In a charge on the rebel fortifications Col. Daniels' 2d Louisiana Colored Regiment are said to have fought like heroes, losing more than half their number. The result of the attack was, on the whole, favorable to Gen. Banks, Gens. Sherman and Neal Dow were wounded.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Chicago Canal Convention .- The convention to consider the subject of water communication between the Mississippi River and the Northwestern lakes, and between the Atlantic and the lakes, met June 11. Vice President Hamlin, of Maine, was chosen President, and one Vice President and one Secretary at large were chosen; also a Vice President and Secretary from each State represented. Each State and Territory was allowed the same number of votes to which it was entitled in the Electoral College. Resolutions were adopted, June 3, declaring Institution at Concord in 1860 and 1861, was recently to navigation from the ocean, is a matter of great com-J. T. Peck is in the city (San Francisco,) attending the Northern frontier, it will at the same time promote upon Mrs. Peck, who is lying very ill under the care of the rapid development of the Union of our country; that her physician, at the house of Captain Taylor. Mrs. Peck such national highways between the Mississippi and the came from Sacramento some ten days since in feeble lakes, as far as practicable should be free, the work be accomplished by the National credit and as soon as the cost is reimbursed should be free as the lakes to the commerce of the world. That the Convention is of the opinion that the proposed measure would so increase the trade, that the import duties on the return cargoes will furnish a fund sufficient to pay the interest on the cost and rapidly cancel the principal. That a committee be appointed to present the views of the Convention to the President and Congress, and to urge the passage of the necessary laws to carry them into effect. Patriotic resolutions were carried with immense enthusiasm.

Cotton.-'A report on the Cotton Manufacture of 1862, has been made to the Boston Board of Trade by Edward funeral was attended Sunday by a large concourse of peo-Atkinson. December 31, there were 4,800,000 cotton ple. He had owned for many years a favorite horse, which no money could buy. The horse, the day after operation, consuming 700 bales of cotton per day. The 25 years old.

Col. Grierson, who made the successful raid through the State of Mississippi, has been promoted to Brigadier less than half the labor. American cotton cannot be the climate, consequently it is inferred that the United the Fourth of July, as the guest of the Union League of States are beyond competition, and that England must that city.

States are beyond competition, and that England must still look to America for a supply. Mr. Atkinson asserts that the largest crop ever raised in the South was pro-duced on 9,270 square miles, or less than half the area From Virginia.-Friday noon, June 6, Gen. Hunter of South Carolina alone. Free labor, which in 1850 cotton were waiting the hand of industry. Mr. Atkinthan of black men are engaged in out door manual labor-

The New York Peace Convention .- The Peace Convention met in New York city, June 3. Fernando Wood was the principal speaker, and the meeting, composed principally of Wood's followers, numbered from 8,000 to 10,000. Wood submitted a number of propositions to From the Department of the Cumberland.—The rebels the Government has no Constitutional authority to carry war. That God is against us. For these and other reasons Wood is for immediate peace, but not disunion. The crowd amused themselves by cheering for McClellan and Vallandigham, and groaning for Burnside and President

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery .- The 225th an-Gen. Butler, he said : "Within two years we have had yet has gone forth to battle under any one flag since the hosts of Xerxes entered Greece." After referring to the 2,000 men. It is believed another assault will not be field during the present war, a host larger than the allied one of the three smallest of the six New England States rebel fortifications. The main fortifications are said to which some flippant politician out West talks of leaving

them, it is said, had been killed and wounded. Gen. Grant had 150 pieces of artillery, including a number of heavy siege guns, firing upon the city, and on the 30th Gens. McPherson and Sherman had pushed some of theirs to within 50 yards of the enemy's werks. Heavy reinforcements were reaching Grant, and it was believed he was able to accomplish his work in a short time. The gunboat Cincinnati was sunk by the Vicksburg batteries while attempting to go below to support our right flank. After she was struck the captain run her ashore and she sunk in 18 feet of water.

On the 28th ult. Gen. Grant captured a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston which read as follows:
"Our forage is all gone, the men are on quarter rations, and the ammunition is nearly exhausted. We can hold out ten days."

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Compensated Labor.—Gen. Payne, writes from Gallatin,

From the Department of the Gulf.—On the 12th of May the 1st Texas Cavalry and some mounted Massachusetta troops, all under command of Col. Davis of the cavalry, started from the Amite River, east of the Mississippi, above New Orleans, and marched east to the sissippi, above New Orleans, and then continued north, Jackson, Mississippi, Railroad, and then continued north,

of Mississippi a number of miles. They never had so much work done or so well done before.

Emancipation in Louisiana.—Brig. Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, has, by proclamation dated May 12, declared inoperative the act of the Legislature of that State, approved March 6, 1857, and entitled "An act to prohibit emancipation of slaves," as "nover having been adopted or sanctioned by the military authorities, and as being inconsistent with the principles which constituted the relief of the Government."

What Capitalists Think .- The call for an emancips on convention in Missouri, raised the bonds of that eccived in New York. The success of the radicals in he recent election had a similar effect.

Changes in Naval Commanders.—It is reported that Admiral Dupont will be superseded in command of the outh Atlantic Blockading Squadron by Admiral Foote, Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Acting Rear Admiral Wilkes, of the West India Squadron, rumor says, is to be relieved by Commodore James L.

The Rhode Island Legislature, after a session of four days, adjourned on the 29th ult. A new valuation of towns was made, increasing the taxable property of the State about \$27,000,000. A proposed amendment to the Constitution is to be submitted to the people Oct. 4, and if approved by three-fifths of the votes cast, it will become a part of the organic law of the State. The amendment is as follows:

ment is as follows:

"Alien residents of this State who have enlisted or volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer in any of the regiments of this State, and shall be honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, or may become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all elections in this State on the same terms as native born citizens of this State."

Beef, fresh, Salted, Smoked, Hogs, whole, Pork, fresh, Salted, Hogs, whole, Pork, fresh, Salted, and State of the State of the State of the State, Salted, Salted, Hogs, Wole, Salted, Hogs, Wole, Salted, Hogs, Wole, Salted, Salted, Hogs, Wole, Hogs

Alabama as a place of resort during her late cruise in the South Atlantic. The island belongs to Brazil, and is island belongs to Brazil, and island belongs to Brazil,

There are now three wandering Governors in the rebel States, who have skedaddled from the Executive mansions in their respective capitals, and will be forced henceforth to issue their edicts and proclamations from the wayside. Their names are Harris of Tennessee, Moore of Louisians, and Pettus of Mississippi. There is also a wandering newspaper called the Appeal originals of the control of the process of the

An army order issued from headquarters Army of the otomac says no horses should be left in the possession pied by the enemy, this species of property being contrabe nd of war and liable to be used by guerrillas and spice The work of enrolling the militia of Maine will be nished, it is thought, by the middle of June. Orders have been received for holding all commissioned

ebel officers in close confinement until the difficulties in the way of exchange have been disposed of; the rebels, it ers of Col. Straight's command because colored soldiers were found serving with them; other similar difficulties are in the way.

The Maine Democratic Committee have fixed upon he 6th of August for their State Convention.

A late dispatch states that amputation of the hip joint was performed in one of the division hospitals of Gen. looker's army; an operation which is almost invariably followed by death, and consequently has, it is said, been discarded in European and American surgery. The patient was said to be in a fair way of recovery.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger took command of Nashville June 3. General Mitchell takes command of a cavalry

The government of Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., has been restered to the civil authorities. The people gener-

British papers were commenting on General Hooker's defeat. The Times suspects that General Hooker was so disabled that General Sedgwick's defeat was an opportune excuse for retiring, and sees no end to the war and R. I. Bent Grass, but a slow process of exhaustion either of men or enthusiasm. Other papers add this to the list of Federal disasters, but cannot see why the rebels suffered him to escape so easily. The Star thinks Fremont will have his day. The meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society expressed sympathy with the North and much enthusiasm for Lincoln. The Polish insurgents still keep the field. It is report-

ted that they almost destroyed a force of 18,000 Russians,

In France an election for members of the Chamber of Deputies was to take place Sunday, May 31, and June 1. The Opposition, notwithstanding the efforts of the governments to embarrass their organization, hope to return twenty of them. The government tried to prevent the meeting of what in America are called caucuses, by threatening the Opposition with the enforcement of a stat-utel aw which prohibits the meeting of more than twenty persons in any one place. But no attention seems to be paid to this warning, for more than that number of per ons attended the meetings at the house of M. Carnot, the Republican leader, and at the house of the Duke de Brog-

Dispatches from Mexico via Havana the 27th alt., say that the French took possession of Puebla on the 17th, General Ortega surrendering unconditionally. News from Puebla via Acapulco, received at Panama, the 27th, is to the effect that Commonfort had joined Ortega and epulsed General Forey; no dates given.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to June 6. B S Arey—M W Batchelder—A Bradley (a mistake)—H Baylica—F A Crafts (will be sent as soon as possible)—W H Crawford—C Chamberlin—A J Church 2—"Celia"—J A De Forrest—D S Dexter—Philomela Flint—L J Hall—B Hamilton—Sam'l Leo—E Martin—J H Patterson—W N Richardson—J R Smith—E S Snow.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Marriages.

Ar. Eceneser S. Dyer to Miss Maria E. Hall, both of Marlboro', Mass.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stoughton, June 2, by
Rev. G. M. Hamlen, Rev. James S. Thomas, of the New England Conference, to Miss Enuice Drake, of Stoughton.

May 23, by Rev. R. S. Stubbs, Mr. Charles Russell, of Methuen, to Miss E. Blakelin, of Lawrence, Mass.

In Milville, May 27, by Rev. L. Benton Bates, Mr. T. Farris to Miss F. P. Dempster, both of Slatersville, R. I.

In Oakham, May 21, by Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, Mr. Peter W.
Hill to Miss Mary E. Challenger, both of Bare.

In Ellot, Me., May 9, by Rev. H. B. Sawyer, Mr. Albert A.
Shapleigh to Miss Susan A. Hansoom; May 14, Mr. George A.
Tobey to Miss Constantia O. Tetheriy, all of Ellot, Me.

In Concord, N. H., April 24, by Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Mr.
George E. Hills to Miss Martha A. Hayward; May 30, Mr.
Henry B. Chase, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Lucie A. Moore, of
Plainfield, N. H.

At the Parsonage in Newmarket, N. H., June 1, by Rev. J.

Deaths.

In this city, May 17, Eliza A. Banfield, only daughter of Geo. T. and Eliza E. Banfield, aged 17 years and 8 years. In Charlestown. May 29, Mrs. Sarah Mariah Corson. wife of Mr. Ezra A. Corson, aged 48 years. She was a devoted Christian, and died in the triumph of faith.

While on a brief visit to his grandparents, at Lawrence Mass., John Wesley Wallace died of diphtheris, aged 11 yrs. 9 months, 28 days. Thus another interesting member of the Sabbath School has been gathered to the heavenly fold. In Dover, N. H., June 2, Linvilla M., Hail, aged 6 years, only child of Rev. L. J. and Mary M. Hall.

May 23, of diphtheris, Lemuel A. Storer, child of Lemuel and Mary E. Storer, aged 5 years, 1 month, 10 days.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

y \$7.50 @ 8.00; third quality, \$5.00 @ 6.00. Working Ozen—\$100, 115 @ 136.

Milch Cows—\$47 @ 49; common do, \$20 @ 21.

Veal Calves—\$6.00 @ 7.00.

s-\$00; two years old, \$00; three years old do. Tation—00 V 10 14c per lb.

Pelis—\$2.75 @ 3.00.

Sheep and Lambs—\$4.00 @ 4.50; extra \$5.00 @ 6.50.

Swine—Stores—Wholesale 5 @ 7c; retail 6 @ 8c.

Spring Pigs—Wholesale 10c; retail 12c.

RETAIL PRICE, INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. 23 peck,
18 Asparagus, bunch,
2 15 Spinach, peck
12 Hubbard Squashes,
2 16 Ph,
2 18 Marrow Squash,
2 12 Ph
2 12 Bermuda Potatoes,
3 14 Pqt,
10 Potatoes, P peck,
11 Cucumbers, each,
11 Lettuce, P head,
10 Potatoes, P peck,
11 Turnips, peck,
11 Turnips, peck,
12 Bersets, peck, 6 12 | Bects, peck, 6 2 5 6 6 06 | Dandellons F peck, 6 1 5 0 6 2 0 6 | Rhubarb, h, 6 6 1 2 | Radishes, bunch, 7 6 11 | Pickles, gal, 33 6 6 10 6 20 | Beans, white, peck, 75 6 1 6

South Atlantic. The island belongs of the state of the Alabama away, and a war steamer will prevent a repetition of the visit. The island is situated in 3 deg. 56 min. south latitude, in the narrowest part of the Atlantic, and near the track of the vessels from the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn.

There are now three wandering Governors in the rebel States, who have skedaddled from the Executive man States, who have skedaddled from the Executive man States, who have skedaddled from the Executive man States, who have skedaddled from the forced states and will be forced states and will be forced states and states are also belong to the states and will be forced states and will be forced states.

WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
Mess Beef, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ bbl.,
eash price, 14 00 @15 00
Navy Mess, bbl., 32 25 213 50
No. 1 do, 10 00 @11 00
Pork, Boston extra clear
\$\tilde{\phi}\$ bbl., 19 220 00
Boston No. 2, bbl., \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 290 00
Do. clear, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 290 00
Do. clear, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 290 00
Do. clear, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 290 00
Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 211 00
Dolio Leaf, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 00 00 211 00
Dolio Leaf, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 00 00 211 00
Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 211 00
Dolio Leaf, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 00 00 211 00
Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 211 00
Dolio Leaf, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 00 00 211 00
Boston Lard, bbls, 10 50 211 00
Corn, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 56 bs.

Butter, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 00 00 221 00
2d do, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 10 00 0221 00
2d do, \$\tilde{\phi}\$ 10 00 021 00
Cheese, best, per ton, 13 00 0215 00
Do. common, 11 00 02

FRUIT & VEGETABLES. Eastern pressed, \$\psi\$ ton, \$\psi

Messina Oranges,

P box,

5 00 @ 6 00

Lemons, P box, 5 00 @ 6 00

Orinoco,

GRASS SEED. Oak, Herds Grass, Calf Skins, #1b.— Herds Grass,

P bush,
Red Top,
P sack,
Clover, Northern,
P b.
Clover, Western,
P bush,
P bush,
P bush,
P bush,
P bush,
P bush Crass.

bush, 4 00 @ 4 50

R. I. Bent Grass, 2 20

bush, 2 00

Rye, ## bush, 1 12 @ 1 25

bush, 2 00 @ 2 25

bush, 2 00 @ 2 25

bush, 1 50 @ 2 00

Buckwheat, 4 50 @ 2 00

Buckwheat, 1 50 @ 2 00

Buckwheat, 1 00 @ 1 25

Flax Seed, 5 00 @ 5 50

Motices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Commencement, at Middletown, Conn., July 12-16.
Preachers' Meeting, at Phonix, R. I., Jone 15-17.
Preachers' Meeting, at S. Manchester, Ct., June 16, 17.
Preachers' Meeting, at Marlow, N. H., June 16, 17.
Preachers' Meeting, at Marlow, Me., June 22.
Anniversary at Wilbraham Academy, June 22-24.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. O. F. Jenkins, Gardiner, Me.

Rev. J. H. Patterson, Glenn's Falls, N. Y. Rev. I. Lord, Livermore Centre, Me.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Benevolen Society of Harvard Strett Methodist Episcopal Church Cambridgeport, will hold a Strawberry Festival, on Wednes day, 17th June, afternoon and evening. Per order. DISTRICT STEWARDS' MEETING FOR CONCORD DISTRICT.—There will be a meeting of the District Stewards for Concord District, at Concord, June 16th. The meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Concord, and will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. All the District Stewards are requested to be present.

Concord, June.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College will be held at the residence of Hon. Asa F. Cate, in Northfield, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

A. B. WYATT, Secretary.

Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., May 21.

SANDWICH DISTRICT CAMP MEETING.— Notice is hereby given that the meeting for selection, and locating of lots for society tents, will be held on the Camp Ground in Yarmouth, on Thursday, June 18th, at 11 °clock, A. M., (not June 11th, as before published.)
All Societies in Sandwich District and elsewhere intending to have tents on the ground, will please send one or two delegates to the meeting to select lots and complete arrangements for conveying tents to the ground. Delegates going by Rail will please send the undersigned their address by the 13th of June.

R. M. SMITH, Chm'n Com. on Grounds.

East Bridgewater, June 2.

The Board of Managers of the NEW ENGLAND EDUCA-TION SOCIETY will meet at the Office of Zion's Herald, Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

J. H. Twombly, Secretary. LYNN DISTRICT STEWARDS' MEETING. June 16th, at No. 5 Cornbill, the Lynn District Stewards will hold their annual meeting at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual and general attendance is desired. Will the Pastors please inform their District Stewards?

A. D. SARGEANT, P. E. Malden, June 1.

BOSTON DISTRICT STEWARDS are requested to meet Zion's Herald Office, 38 Washington Street, Boston, on Onday, 22d June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Will Pastors please otify the Stewards?

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY ALUMNI!—The Class of 1848 will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary on the Campus, Wednesday, July 15th. Per order.

The Class of 1853 will celebrate their decomnial anniversary at the College, Wednesday, July 15, 1863. Per order.

The Class of 1856 of the Wesleyan University will celebrate their 7th Anniversary according to vote of the Alumni, on the College Campus, on Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

Per order, A. W. BACON, Resident Graduate.

Middletowa, June 5.

In Dover, N. H., May 6, by Rev. L. J. Hall, Mr. John W.
Grey to Miss Addie Warren, both of Dover.
In Great Falls, at the Parsonage, by Rev. Chai. Young,
May 6, Mr. Charles W. Morrison to Miss Mary L. McCarver,
both of Springvalo; May 12, by the same, at the residence of
the bride's father, Mr. James Horse, Mr. Thomas Ayrey, of
Lawrence, Mass., to Miss Augustus L. Horne, of Great Falls,
N. H.; May 21, at the Parsonage, by the same, Mr. Thatcher
Taylor, of South Berwick, Me., to Miss Adelaide A. Jones, of
Rochester, N. H.; June 1, by the same, at the Parsonage, Mr.
Alonzo Teel to Miss Margaret E. Scully, both of Dover, N. H.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY—ANNIVERSARY June 22
23d and 24th.
Monday, 20°clock, P. M.: Examination of Classes; 80°cl°
Monday, 20°clock, A. M.: Examination of Classes; 80°cl°
Monday, 20°clock, P. M.: Examination of Classes; 80°cl°
Monday, 20°clock, A. M.: Examination of Classes; 80°cl°
Monday, 20°clock, 23d and Sith.

Monday, 20'clock, P. M.: Examination of Classes; 8 o'cl'k,
M.: Address by Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., of Boston.

Tuesday, 9 o'clock, A. M.: Examination of Classes and Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees; 8 o'clock, P. M.: An
Address by Rev. Nelson Stutson, A. M., of Springfield.

Wednesday: Exhibitions: Ladies at 9 o'clock, A. M.;
Gontlemen at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Visiting Committee: Rev. F. H. Newhall, H. W. Warren,
A. McKoown, R. W. Atlen, N. Fellows, J. Peterson, N. A.
Soule, P. Wood; Hon, E. F. Porter of Boaton; E. O. Phinney, M. D. of Melrose; Wm. B. Miller, M. D. of Springfield;
H. G. Herrick, Esq. of Cilifondale; Harmon Hall, Eq. of
Saugna; L. H. Taylor, Esq. of Springfield; Nathan Longfollow, Esq. of Needham.

M. RAYMOND, Pr. Wes. Acad.

Wilbraham, May 29.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. LYNN DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

Maplewood, 24; Cliftondale, 25; Saugus, 28; Lynn
treet, 27, 28; Boston Street, 28, P. M. and 29; Swamp

BANGOR DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER.-[Remainder.] bor, 13, 12; Monroe and winscrpore, 16, 18; Medicula and Sc. August—North Dixmont and Carmel, 1, 2; Main Stream and St. Albans, 8, 9; Argyle and Brewer, 15, 16; Union Street and Chapel, 22, 23; Hampden, 29, 30.
Quarterly Meeting at place first named. Please have records of Quarterly Meeting Conferences present.

We were so much absorbed in the reception of the Second Maine, and in the taking of Vicksburg, that the District Stewards did not meet agreeably to previous notice. They will please meet at the Chapel Vestry, Bangor, July, 21, at 2, P.

M. Will the ministers remind the brethere of this meeting?

Hampden Corner, June 1. E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN.

READFIELD DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER.

Advertisements.

NEW STYLES OF "FANCY" CANTON STRAW MATTINGS-fresh importations of very superior goods just opening.

Also, a most complete assortment of the medium and lower grades, comprising all the various styles and widths. In

RUBAL RESIDENCES AND PLEASANT

A MERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Also, Harmoniums for Parlor Use, with Tremolo Attachment, Manufactured by S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

The Tremolo Harmonium is an entirely new Instrument, and Manufactured only by us. It contains both the Patent Tremolo and Forte Stops, knoe swell, double bellows and two blow pedials. They are faished in Rosewood elegantly pollahed. Also, Black Walnut and Oak.

No. 9. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with four sets reeds and eleven stops, including Tremolo.

No. 10. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with one and a half octaves of pedials, two banks of keys, and four stops.

and a half octaves of pedals, two banks of keys, and four stops.

No. 11. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with three sets of reeds and seven stops, including Tremolo.

No. 12. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two banks of keys, three stops and Tremolo.

No. 13. SIX OCTAVE, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow podals, IN BOSEWOOD.

No. 14. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

No. 16. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

No. 17. FOUR OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

No. 21. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tromolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double beliows and two blow pedals, in Rose-wood.

No. 22. DO., in Walnut or Oak,
No. 23. FOUR OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo, Forte stop, knee swell, double beliows and two blow pedals, in Rosewood.

No. 24. DO., in Walnut or Oak.
PRICES FROM \$75 TO \$350.

Also, Melodeons in every variety, with prices ranging from \$35 to \$225.

Advertisements.

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMGEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 370 Broadway, Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M.
July 20

BROWN & BROTHERS UNEQUALED LIQUID BLACKING, for sale by Grocers and Boot and Shoe Dealers, and at 11 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

B. F. BROWN & CO. May 27 WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS. THE CARRY

Juse—Maplewood, 24; Cliftondale, 25; Saugus, 25; Lynn, South Street, 27, 25; Boston Street, 28; P. M. and 29; Swampsot, 28, evening.

July—South Danvers, 4, 5; Salem, 5, 6 P. M.; Maple Street, 12, evening; Riverdale, 16; Gloucester, 17; Rockport, 18, 19; Hamilton, 24; I pswich, 25, 26; Topsfield, 29, P. M.; Newburyport, Liberty Street, 27; Purchase Street, 28.

August—North Andover, 1, 2; Groveland, 2, P. M.; Byce field, 2, evening; Ballardvale, 3; Lowell, Worthen Street, 8, 3; New London, 15, 16, A. M.; Watertown, 16, P. M., and evening; Abubradiae, 17; Medford, 22, 23; Maiden, 23, P. M., and evening; Molrose, 29, 30; Stoneham, 30, P. M.; Woburn, 30, evening.

September—Charlestown, Trinity Church and High Street, 5, 6; Union Church, 6, P. M. and 7; Cambridge East, 12, 13; Somerville, 13, P. M.; Harvard Street, 13, evening, and 14.

Malden, June 1.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

New London District—Second Quarter.

June—Rockville, 13, 14; Wapping, evening, 14; Windsorville, 18, P. Preschers' Meeting, 16; South Manchestor, 18; N.

Manchester, 19; Quarryville, 20, 21; Willimantic, 22; East Glastenbury, 27, 23; East Hartford, 1st Church, 29; Thompson/161, 30.

July—Hazardville, 1; Somers, 2: Warehouse Point, 3; Lebanon, 4, 5; Portland, 11, 12; Haddam Neck, 13; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; Economic Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Maria Maria Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; Mariboro', 15; Canterbury, 16; Fisherville, 17; East Haddam, 14; M

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. If people understood the importance of purgation with RADWAY'S PILLS. in contradistinction of purging with other pills or powders salts, oils, Seldlitz waters, they would need less physicking save themselves from much suffering, and orgativ language.

om four to six. PRICE 25 CTS, per Box, containing Thirty Pills. Sold PRIOE 25 CAS. For A STATE OF THE STATE OF TH

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that fiesh is heir to.

RHEUMATISM is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

NEURALIGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

SPRAINS are caused by an over-extension and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment—equally good for man or beast.

PLEURISY is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

EBUILEES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and Is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheematic Linders.

BRUISES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's RHEUMATIC LINMENT.

CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RICHMATIC LINMENT.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of KENNEDY'S RICHMATIC LINMENT in warm water-every half hour until cured.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with KENNEDY'S RICHMATIC LINMENT, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning.

HEADACHE AND THROBEING OF THE TEMPLES is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RICHMATIC LINMENT.

WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in

Advertisements.

have been typened in London and Laverpool. Also in Paris, Havana, Vera Cruz and Valparaiso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it failing or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to Hescore Gray Hair to its Original Youthful Color.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

It will strengthen the Hair and stop its failing.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

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It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

stored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

The Restorer Reproduces:

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to use with the Restorer, but the Hair Dressing alone often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any degree position.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. Tam now netther badd nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGER, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs.
S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "know of a great many who have had their hair restored by thuse of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal samum, therefore I recommend them."

samum, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; I is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color." MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigora-ting, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair. THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 25, 1860, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restoter and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color I am satisfied the Restorer is not adve, as I have thoroughly tested it."

oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Loudonderry, Vs., writes: "Mrs.
S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalasmum have
restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year
ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine
a head of hair as I ever had." REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, it successful color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair."

Associated for the hair."

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. AMOS BLANGHARD, Meriden, N. H., writes; "
think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Alien's World's Hair Rest er and Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used the with the most satisfactory results." Those preparatio are exported largely factory results." Those preparatio Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-torer and Zylobalsamum.
I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVENCING

I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

REV. JNO. E. ROBLE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my gray hair to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.

REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal.

HIS WIFE APPHOVES.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best proparations we have ever used—in which declaration numerous friends join uss."

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falls of of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

GET THE BEST.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y., wither: 'I very cheerfully add my t stimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

COMPLIMENTARY.

REV. WM. CUTTRE, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum arries. 'My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good."

FROM ENGLAND.

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lancashire, England, says in a letter; 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied, it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large in England."

EVERYBODY INTERESETD.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, New Hampshire,

satisfied it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large in England."

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, New Hampshire, writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's prepara ions, World's Hair Resorter and Zylobal anum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to no."

ATA PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

JAS. H. DILL, Esq., 106 Wall Street, New York, certifies that from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive youthful color, and will also renew the hair where baldness has occurred. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of reviriging the glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores if to its prisitive beauty.

DON'T READ THIS.

REV. JAS. MCFARLANE, E2001S, Ulster County, N. York, writes: "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. 8. Alien's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobaleamann have restored the color and increased the growth of my heir, and would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair machiner begin to fail in color or decrease in lawariance."

NOTHING MORK WANTED.

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. 8. A. Ali Ri's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing has no can it cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryne and always produces the softness, silkiness and matural glaso requisite to the human hair."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gisso requisite to the human hair."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

REV. H. A. PRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's F Bestorer and Zylobalasmum will restore gray hair to its ural color, prevent the fall, and caue baldness and the disc incident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

REV. Mrs. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y., (the climate having so outly affected her hair and scalp.) writes: "I have derimnen benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's F much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's F writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's F. REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange County Y, writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's F. Restorer and Zylobalasmum my hair has greatly thick upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appears the same is true of mg. daughter; her hair had become the and came out constantly, until we thought the head wood almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up, and has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and that we have full value for our money."

HOPES REALIZED.

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, Ohlo, writes: "I have used S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalasmum the standard color, and staits falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of articles?

VALUABLE ARTICLES. its falling off." Could anything more be said in favor of articles?

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington Place: Pacific 8 Brooklyn, L. I., says in a letter: "I am happy to test testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. A. World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Dressing, is most liberal sense. They have restored my nair where bald, and where gray to its original co. or."

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

S. RANDALL, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It best dressing for the bair we can get, and the most called Rer Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldness and ness. I could procure many testimonials, but their in already too well established to require them."

RENEWED HIS AGE.

Doetry.

For Zion's Herald. TRRAEL'S HOPE.

BY GRACE DE LA VERITE. O desire of our ayes! O thou sought of many sighs! Thou beloved of our hearts! Thou so beauteous in thy parts !

And the sweetness of thy balms; For thy Sabbaths and feasts, For thy temples and thy pries

In Messiah put thy trust ! O thou cast out of men, God will raise thee up again!

And shall help us to our home; O thou laid among the hills, How the thought our bosom thrills!

All the nations soon shall see!
And the incense arise, From the daily sacrifice ! O, Jerusalem !

O Jehovah shall then. Hear our orisons again. From the land of his choice; Then rejoice! again rejoice!

Shout ye mountains and sing! And ye seas your tribute bring, To renewed Jerusalem, In her glorious diadem!

Laugh ye forests and trees! Fan her, every gentle breeze O rejuvenate Salem, We'll rejoice beloved again!

For Zion's Herald. EFFIE MAY-AN ANGEL NOW.

A light has some out in our dwelling. A lamb from the pleasant home-fold Ah, bitter the tears that are welling For Effic down under the mould. A note is lost out of our singing, There's a lull in life's melody still, Yet each passing moment is bringing Sweet thoughts that our spirits can thrill.

Warm thoughts of our little immortal Whom angels loved better than we, And took her through life's outer portal Safe over the shadowy sea. Too brief was the stay of our lily Then winter-winds cruel and chilly

In vain. It is over and ended. Thou chastenest, Lord; hallowed thy name The world seemed a wilderness dreary, And lustreless all the far skies, When the life of our idol, earth-weary, Burned low in her beautiful eyes. We hung o'er her pillow, death-shaded, Till morning looked in on our woe,

On a little form shrouded and faded. O, death I we were loving her so. We laid her to rest where the flowers Where happy birds sing in the bowers, And the sunlight shall soften the gloom. Dead, dead ! and our spirits yet shiver And sink with a languishing pain-Will give us our darling again.

Gone, gone from our household forever! Ave. saved from all sorrow for sin : We would not recall her; no, never!

Religious Experience.

It has been about thirty years since God for Christ sake pardoned my sins. From childhood I had known the Holy Scriptures. My father was a pious man, a member of the Methodist Church. He taught me the fear of God, and tried to lead my youthful heart in the way of repentance and salvation. The ethodists sometimes came to my father's house to oreach, for in those days Methodist churches were few and far between, and they often found a home heneath our humble roof. I looked forward to the time of their arrival with childish delight, for they always greeted me with a warm shake of the hand. also adding some kind word of instruction. I loved these dear ministers of God; I loved them for their

th me by his Spirit in a powerful manner. I felt that I was a sinner, and needed a Saviour, and that aust he born of the Spirit and of water, or I could enter the kingdom of God. I sometimes felt that sins were forgiven; that I was a child of God, for loved secret prayer, and often retired to my closet nd prayed to my heavenly Father that he would keep from the evil that was in the world, and guide infant footsteps in the way to heaven. I did not make a profession of religion, but I loved the copie of God, and I loved the Methodists, and longed tell them what God had done for my soul. At the of thirteen I attended a camp meeting at L. chusetts, where I was greatly blest and strengthaed; I then for the first time made a profession of ion, and with several of my young friends united

About two years after I consecrated myself anev God by baptism; this was a precious season to me, one long to be remembered. In uniting with people of my choice, I was called upon to make ces; I must renounce the world and all its vanand sacrifice everything not consistent with ian simplicity, that I might be in all things an imple to believers. I looked well to the require counted the cost, and decided for God. Years I was happy in a Saviour's love, but sadly Christians tell their experience, and often adopt

ion often upon my lips.
ile in this state of mind I visited the town of schusetts, and it was a privilege to hear a a from these words, "I know that my Redeem eth," delivered by Bro. Macreading, then a chester. I will not attempt to give a in all its beauty, with simplicity and with Every word seemed intended for me, not to but to my heart, a spirituality, an une-

says he is damned, and wants to know the worst at once. Go right up and see if you can do any thing for him."

says he is dammed, and wants to know the worst at once. Gor right up and see if you can do any thing for him."

My sympathies were greatly enlisted for the young man. I knew him well. I have often observed his quiet deportment. Never a word had been spoken against his character as a soldier.

I met the doctor in the hall and inquired about him. "He can live but a few hours," was the answer to my anxious inquiries. Ere I reached the door my heart was uplifted for wisdom to lead this bewildered spirit within sight of the Cross of Calvary. Opening the door gently I gazed upon a scene terrible indeed. There he lay upon his bed, struggling frantically with three men who vainly tried to hold him down. He was just uttering that fearful sentence, "I am lost!" His eyes were glaring like the eyes of a demon. The blood flowing from his wounded head contrasted strangely with the deadly pallor of his countenance. "O, Jesus let thy power be known," I prayed as I entered the room. He knew me at once. "Chaplain, if you can pray, you may be hard—God will not hear me. Come, kneel down and pray; quick, be quick." The soldiers stood aside as I approached him listen. "What troubles you?" I said. "I am lost! I ham lost!" he cried. "How do you know you are lost?" "Because I feel it now," he said hurriedly. "Let me go. I'll find out the worst. "Were you not a Christian before you were taken sick?" "I used to think so," said he, "but O, so cold—and then I have sinned so much." It was not well to let him look backward. Ho was getting excited again, when I said, "Suppose you were a father." I knew not then that he was indeed a father, and that at home a little boy often said, "Mother, when is pa coming home?" He seemed interested. "Suppose you were a father," and had a son whom you loved. In his childhood he loved you. But suppose, as he grows up, he becomes wild and wayward, and tramples upon your authorities. "At late a day of trouble corea, His friends all the fower that feeds the fired by late the total that cuts the wood, that feed indeed a father, and that at home a little boy often said, "Mother, when is pa coming home?" He seemed interested. "Suppose you were a father, and had a son whom you loved. In his childhood he loved you. But suppose, as he grows up, he becomes wild and wayward, and tramples upon your authority. At last a day of trouble comes. His friends all forsake him. He remembers his father—he turns to you for help. Say, would you forsake him?" "No, indeed," was his reply "Well, then, is God less merciful than you? You are his child; you have ually broke over his wasted features, and when turdely eyes were opened again, he needed not to tell what had happened. Faith had grasped the promise—Jesus was again victorious. Those eyes were bright, too bright for ours to look upon suffused with many a tear. He was still silent. The room was full of soldiers. I looked around upon their sunburnt features. Some of those men had looked the cannon in the eye, had withstood the fierce onset of the battle without the quiver of the lip; but now, gazing upon this wondrous seepen, the fountains of the great does.

THE FIRE THAT NICK BUILT.

Intemperance. This is the fuel that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Moderate Drinking. This is the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Love of money. This is the stone, that grinds the axe, that the stone, that grinds the axe, that butters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

The Temperance.

This is the fuel that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Moderate Drinking.

This is the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Love of money. This is the stone, that grinds the axe, that butters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

The Temperance.

This is the fuel that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Moderate Drinking.

This is the fuel that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Love of money.

This is the store, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

The

the eye, had withstood the fierce onset of the battle without the quiver of the lip; but now, gazing upon this wondrous scene, the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and tears were rolling down every cheek. But mark, he speaks: "Saved, saved, I am saved. God is my father, and I am his child. Afraid to die? No, not now. To die is gain. Let me march on to glory. What was that word that saved me?" "Was it father?" I asked. "Yes, wes, that was it. I laid hold of that word and it lifted me up."

The joy of witnessing the return of hope to a despairing soul has been familiar to my heart for several years. The rapture of my own hour of deliverance is ever fresh in memory, often producing joy unspeakable; but now the tide swelled high in every Christian heart there. It was a weight of glory. I spent the night with him. He was easily managed—now a child could attend him. He was too happy to Christian heart there. It was a weight of glory. I spent the night with him. He was easily managed—now a child could attend him. He was too happy to sleep, and yet he was resting far more than if he were sleeping. He was often delirious, but never a moment did his faith waver; visions of heaven seemed to float before him all night long. When any one would approach him he would softly say, "Stand aside and let me see." Let us grave that sentence upon our memories. When the world, its honors, or its pleasures; yea, when its afflictions and sorrows stand between us and heaven, let us say, "Stand aside and let me see. Unseen hands will lift up the trembling vail that hides from our sight the "rest that remaineth," and "faith shall be the substance of things hoped for." D— wanted to enjoy his newfound sight. God had unscaled his eyes. He went down to the gates of death—all thought his end was nigh, but he suddenly began to recover, and now he is quite well. His joy has not departed. Never can he tell his experience without the most uncontrollable emotion. He says he wants to live now to tell the story of the Redeemer's love. "God is building Zion in troublous times." The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice.

This is the Houghton Seedling. It is not of the first class, as compared with the foreign sorts, but it is the best American, seldom mildews, is hardy and prolific. Its origin is interesting. Some thirty years ago, Mr. Abel Houghton, then of Lynn, Mass., set on thirty was a deposition of the best English sorts in a circle, with a native variety in the centre. They all flowered and fruited the second year. He sowed the seeds indiscriminately, and where the plants came in the second year. He sowed the seeds indiscriminately, and where the plants came the transplanted them by the hundred in rows. In five years, they came into bearing, but nearly every one suffered from mildew. He saved the best and threw away the worst, and finally the sort known as Houghton's Seedling, was the only one which proved worth saving and

Children.

Do you know any little barefoot boy, Will scarcely hold together ?

Go, bring him in. There is room to spare; Here are food and shelter and pity, And we'll not shut the door 'gainst one of Christ's poor Though you bring every child in the city.

Do you know any little tired girl Whose shrinking form braves the winter storm, The alms of the richer taking ! Chorus .- Go, bring her in, etc.

Can you think of a comrade who often goes And who's late at school, and who breaks the rule Of his teacher dear on Monday ? Chorus .- Go, bring him in, etc.

Go, gather them in from the tenement-house, And the merchant's stately palace-From the world's dark strife; and the heavenly life Let them drink from the golden chalice.

Chorus .- Go, bring them in, etc. 'Tis the Master's work. There is none so low But his loving hand may reach them: But we'll joy to help and teach them.

Chorus .- Go, bring them in, etc. * Sung at the Easter Anniversary of the Church of the ension, N. Y.—Christian Times.

THE BUTTERFLY'S COURTSHIP.

The butterfly wished to procure a bride for himself—of course, one of the flowers—a pretty little one. He looked about him. Each one sat quietly and thoughtfully on her stalk, as a young maiden should sit, when she is not affianced; but there were many of them, and it was a difficult matter to choose amongst them. The outterfly could not make up his mind; so he flew to the daisy. The French call her Marguerite; they know that she can tell fortunes, and she does this when lovers pluck off leaf after leaf and ask her at each one a question about the beloved one: "How does he love me?—With all his heart?—With sorrow?—Above all?—Cannot refrain from it?—Quite secretly?—A little bit?—Not at all?—or questions to the same import. Each asks in his own language. The butterfly flew towards her and questioned her; he did not pluck off the leaves, but kissed each separate one, thinking that by so doing, he would make himself more agreeable to the good creature.

"Sweet Margaret Daisy," said he, "of all the flowers you are the wisest woman! You can prophesy! Tell me, shall I obtain this one or that one? Which one? If I but know this, I can fly to the charming one at once, and pay my court!"

Margaret did not answer. She could not bear to BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

still, that nerves the smith to work with a will, to give strength to the blows we quietly deal, to fashion the sledge with its face of steel, that batters the stone, that grinds the axe, that cuts the wood, that feeds the fire Old Nick built.

Agricultural.

THE BEST NATIVE GOOSEBERRY. This is the Houghton Seedling. It is not of the

How to Save Cabbages from the cut Worm.—Around the stem of each put a small piece of paper, commencing at the root, and extending up so as to enclose all the stem and some of the lower leaves. This proves a perfect shield against the ravages of the worm, though the ground be full of them.

SALT AROUND FRUIT TREES.-Two quarts salt can be safely spread around a pear tree, and frequently with good effect. Let it extend to a distance of ten feet from the trunk. For small trees a

Horse Radish.—New beds may be made by planting crowns or pieces of the root. Make the bed where it can remain permanently, as it is almost im-possible to eradicate it to make room for another crop. The benefit of liberal manuring will be seen in the increased size of the roots.

Miscellany.

THE WOODMAN AND THE LADDER. The woodman one night was aroused by a clatter, Each one in the house crying, "Ho! what's the mat

All jumped out of bed and ran hither and thither, Scarce knowing amid their alarm why or whither; But soon it was found 'mid the tumult and din That burglars were making attempts to break in. And now there arose o'er the turmoil and noise The woodman's loud summons addressed to "the boys The boys ' quickly came, and on looking around, At one of the windows a ladder was found, And on it a burglar, who, plying his trade,

All armed and equipped, at the rate of "two-forty," Called a halt, and proposed, before firing a gun, To question with care what had better be done. Forthwith he assembled a council of war, In a case of this kind it was lawful to go. Some said, "Smash the ladder," but others said, " No. There were many objections to that, and the chief Was the constitutional rights of the thief; That the ladder was property all men agreed,
And as such was protected, secured, guaranteed;
And if 'twas destroyed, our greatest of laws
Could not be upheld and maintained 'as it was.'"

one at once, and pay my court!"

Margaret did not answer. She could not bear to be called a woman, for she was a young girl, and when one is a young girl, one is not a woman.

About this old ladder, the thief will be riffing. The house of its contents, or, venturing further, May set it on fire—the children may murder."

"Can't help it, says V.; "though he murder to-d

bled, through great unworthiness, to look up and with confidence exclaim, "I know in whom I have believed;" "I know that my Redeemer liveth." But how do you know? an aith the unbeliever. Because I feel so. There is no deception in feeling. Thank God for the witness of his Spirit.

That brother still blows the gospel trump in distant lands. We may never meet again on earth, but I hope to meet again, by-and-by, with all that blood-washed thrupg in heaven, saved by grace.

S. S., Mass.

A METHODIST.

A LEAF FROM MY JOURNAL.

"Are there any new cases which require special attention?" said I to the stoward, as I crossed the threshold of the General Hospital yesterday morning.

"Yes, there is one," was the reply; "I am glad yon have one. L. — — is very sixe.— be will probably not recover, but the worst feature of his case is, he is utterly cravay, and has been almost unmanageable for several hours."

"What seems to be the trouble with him?" I sked.

"Housease would have a tendency to produce the converted the idea that he is low, that it in oue to pray, for he says God will not bave merey upon him. His ravings are horrible. He has made two natempts to committed with the spittoon which had been sitting on a chair bedden him, and while the attendant's back was turned he got hold of the brick placed to warm his foot, and with it writed to dash out his brains. He says he is damned, and wants to know the worst at once. Gor right up and see if you can do say thing for him."

My propathies were greatly enlisted for the young for him."

My propathies were first the substance of the says he is damned, and wants to know the worst at once. Gor right up and see if you can do say thing for him."

My propathies were greatly enlisted for the young for him."

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My propathies were greatly enlisted for the young for him him and the content of the says he is damned, and wants to know the worst at once. Gor right up and see if you can do say thing for him."

My propathies were g And gave a firm pledge of obeying the laws, He might keep his old ladder all safe "as it was;" But if he pursued his felonious intent Beyond the time given, he'd cause to be sent 'Mid the conflict of arms and the cannon's loud thu Then pausing to see the effect of his speech, He saw nought but the thief still at work at the breach; And sent a projectile which left the thief where Thieves and traitors should all be, suspended in air, Except that he lacked what was due to his calling,

A NEGRO VOLUNTEER SONG.

Air-" Hoist up the Flag." The following song was written by a private in Co. A, 54th (colored) Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and has been sent to us for publication by a friend of the regi-

How to save the Union, and the way it should be done; But Kentucky swore so hard, and old Abe he had his

Chorus .- O, give us a flag, all free without a slave, We'll fight to defend it as our Fathers did so brave, The gallant Comp'ny "A," will make the rebels dance.
And we'll stand by the Union if we only have a chance. McClellan went to Richmond with two hundred thousand

He said "keep back the niggers," and the Union he would

James Currier died in Hillsborough, N. H., March 10, 1863.

He was born in Deering, N. H., May 4, 1799, where he resided till about 24 years of age. He then removed to Hillsborough, where he remained till called to his home in heaven. He was converted twenty-four years ago, under the labors of Rev. Moses Chase, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For the last twenty-three years of his life he was class leader. His death was occasioned by heart disease, with which he had been troubled about two years. On the morning of his death he left home in his usual health for town meeting; but as he was walking from his sleigh to the town house, death came, and he was borne to his friends in its cold embrace. He had for some time been impressed with the idea that he should die suddenly, and remarked to one of his daughters some months previous to his death, that "if it was the Lord's will he was entirely willing to go." He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his death.

Bro. C.'s death will be widely and deeply felt, for he needed only to be known in order to be loved; but his family and the church feel it most deeply. May God sanctify it to the church, and raise up some one to fill his place, for he was one of her brightest ornaments. Little Mac he had his way, still the Union is in tears, Now they call for the help of the colored volunteers. Chorus.-O, give us a flag, &c. Old Jeff says he'll hang us if we dare to meet him armed

A very big thing, but we are not at all alarmed, For he first has got to catch us, before the way is clear, And "that is what's the matter" with the colored volum Chorus.-O, give us a flag, &c.

So rally, boys, rally, let us never mind the past, We had a hard road to travel, but our day is com For God is for the right, and we have no need to fear,

Chorus .- O, give us a flag, &c .- Boston Transcript. VITAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

VITAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of the State of Variance 1862. The births were 35,456, deaths 24,035, marriages 10,972. Of the births, 16,097, were of American parents, 16,125 of foreign parents, and 2,482 of mixed parentage. There were 290 illegitimate births, of which 74, or above a quarter, occurred in the State almshouses. The illegitimate births were but eight-tenths of one per cent., or eight to a thousand. We doubt if any equal population in the world can exhibit so small a proportion of children born out of wedlock. In Paris, in the year 1851, the births were 21,639 legitimate, 10,636 illegitimate; in Brussels, 3,448 to 1,832; in Munich, 3,762 to 1,702; in Vienna, 8,881 to 10,360. In Rome the births are less than 5,000, while above 3,000 are annually sent to the Foundling Hospital. We find this paragraph in an editorial article in The Londonderry Standard of March 28:

"According to the Scottish Registrar's last return,

of March 28:

"According to the Scottish Registrar's last return, the total number of births in Scotland for the year 1852 was 107,138, of which 10,234, or nearly 10 per cent., were illegitimate. In England, at the date of the last report [1860,] the total yearly births were 684,048, of which 43,693 were illegitimate, being rather more than six per cent. This moral difference against Scotland is attributed by The Advertiser to the "excessive use of ardent spirits, and the unnatural disproportion between the sexes in that country."

Biographical.

JOHN ATHERN died of consumption, in Starks, Me., Jan., 1863, aged about 40 years.

Our dear brother had been an acceptable and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He loved the doctrines and usages of the church, and when able was found in his place on the Sabbath, at the honse of God, and also at the class and prayer meeting. He was a good man, dearly beloved by those with whom he associated, and his loss to the cause of God is deeply feit. He was a very kind husband and father. The writer of this notice enjoyed the privilege of visiting Bro. A. often in his sick room, and always found him trusting in the Saviour with Christian faith. Some of his remarks were very interesting. He remarked on one occasion, "My soul is well, but my body is almost gone." On another occasion he said, "I feel that while the outward man perisheth, the inward man is renewed day by day. I shall soon be at rest." He died as the good man dies, in the enjoyment of a good hope of a glorious immortality. May God bless his kind and Christian wife and dear fatherless boy.

Mercer, Me., May 25.

MARY UPTON departed this life on Chebeague Island, April 18, 1863.

Sister Upton was hopefully converted more than thirty years ago. Subsequently she found her home in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she has been for many years an acceptable member. She was specially blest in the revival which her church enjoyed the past winter. She felt that her Saviour was ripening her for glory; hence she spoke and prayed as one turning back from the very verge of heaven. Being of a patient spirit, she did not complain, or lay aside her domestic cares till a few days before her death. To gratify her friends she consented the night before her departure to have a physician called, who astonished her husband and family by the announcement that consumption had already done its work, and death was taking possession of its victim; and before another sun had reached its meridian the unfettered soul had sweetly flown

Up to those fields where angels lie,

etly flown
Up to those fields where angels lie,
Where living waters gently roll.
ord. May 28.
A. L. KENDALL. Concord, May 28.

ROXANA RICHMOND.—In Cold Spring, Jefferson Co Wisconsin, April 27, 1863, Roxana Richmond, aged years.
Sister Richmond has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church more than forty years, having embraced religion in Westminster, Vt., under the labors of Rev. Z. Adams. She was prostrated by palsy more than a year since; but the religion of Christ sustained her till she departed to be with her Master.

R. C. Parsons.

CYNTHIA G. SPOONER died at Kennebunk, Maine CINTRIA G. SPOONER died at Kennebünk, Maine, March 11, aged 66 years.

Though unexpectedly called to meet death, she approached the king terrors with perfect calmess and resignation. Early in life she consecrated herself to Christ, and from that time she was settled and established in godliness. Her life had been such that a sudden death found her ready to meet God in peace. Truly it is well with the rightcome. with the righteous. Kennebunk, May 28.

THERE FARRINGTON died in Cornish, N. H., May 29, 1863, aged 74 years. In her last moments she rests with strong faith in the Redeemer, and with calm absu ance of finding immortal bliss.

John H. Griffin.

Cornish, N. H., June 1.

Cornish, N. H., June 1.

Mrs. L. L. Barber.—Died in Sherborn, May 27, of consumption, Mrs. Lizzie L. Barber, wife of Oliver N. Barber, aged 30 years and 9 months.

She possessed a remarkably sweet temper, polished by the beauty of experimental religion. Her confidence in Christ was unwavering. Her sickness was somewhat protracted, but she manifested an unusual degree of patience throughout. As she neared the better land her happiness and desire to depart and be with Christ increased. On the Sabbath before she died she was seized with great pain, and thought her hour had come, but that passed away, and drew forth the expression, "I am sorry, for it would be pleasant to go home on the Sabbath." The day prior to her death she was in great distress; a friend went in to see her; she looked up and said, "It is hard work, but Jesus is precious." Her last words were, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Thus has passed away one of the loveliest flowers of earth, leaving a husband to mourn an irreparable loss, and a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of her gentle society and loving words. May God sustain the lonely husband.

T. B. White.

Advertisements.

Mns. Sarah A. Loomis, wife of Dayton Loomis, died of consumption, in Westfield, West Parish, May 11, 1863, aged 35 years.

About five years since, while Rev. C. K. Merrifield was laboring in this place, Sister L. was made a subject of converting grace, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In her death the church has lost one of its most valuable members, and her family circle is bereft of a companion and mother of no ordinary worth. Her graceful manners and Christian walk was such as won the respect and esteem of all who knew her. During her protracted illness her sufferings of body were at times severe, but her faith in God remained unshaken. And when the summons came for her departure, and kindred friends were weeping around her, she said to them, "Weep not; the Lord is good, Jesus is precious." Thus in holy triumph she took her exit from earth to heaven. Westfield, May 30.

Southern Mayouthle, daughter of Widow Betsey Mission of anerics; a Discourse delivered before the New England Combrence, at the High Street Church, Charlestown, Mass., on the occasion of the Annual State Fast, April 2, 1868. By Rev. Cherr Haven. Published by Request of the Conference and Congregation. 40 pp. 8vo. Price 186.

April 29

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK, HOND AND NOTE BROKER, STATE STREET, BOSTON.
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WM. L. BRADLEY, Manufacturer of COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Bone Coal, Ground Bone and Bone Meal. Sales Office, No. 24 Broad Street, Bos-ton.

SOPHONA MITCHELL, daughter of Widow Betse Mitchell, died of consumption, in Hooksett, N. H., Apr

Mitchell, died of consumption, in Hooksett, N. H., April 23, aged 24 years.

She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopa Church for several years, and I am informed that her life was in harmony with her profession. The grace of Got enabled her to triumph in death, and to give up the hope of youth, and the strong bonds of earthly friendships it view of a glorious immortality.

Suncook, May 27.

LEWIS HOWARD.

BETSY LARIN.-Died in Greenfield, N. H., March 15

BETST LARIN.—Died in Greenfield, N. H., March as Mrs. Betsy Lakin, aged 76 years.

Her health for some years was quite poor, yet her car for her family, and her efforts to make them comfortable were unabased to the last. Sister Lakin was a staunc member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for man years, and died in the faith of the gospel, leaving an age companion and several children to mourn in hope.

Peterboro', May 26.

L. L. EASTMAN.

Greenland, N. H., May 15.

Mary Dame.

Bro. Dame was blessed with Christian instruction

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March 18

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Peterboro', May 26.

Dr. Badger. — Died in Peterboro', N. H., May 9th, 1863, Dr. Paine D. Badger, aged 66 years.

The disease of which he died was of a most distressing character, acting intensely upon the nervous system. His sufferings were great, and long continued, yet we have reason to believe that he endeavored to bear all patiently. All who have had an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Badger will remember him to have been a very good, zealous, liberal, though somewhat eccentric member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town for a number of years. His liberality in the support of the church in this place has been very marked, and he will be greatly missed. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn, and we hope to follow him, so far as he followed Christ.

Died in Greenland N. H. May 9th. Trepared exclusively by DK. H. RELEST, LOWEN, MARS, and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURE & CO., Boston.

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The main object of the Commission is the religious welfare of the soldiers, but they find that they best succeed in this by first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores as are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed

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E. S. ToBEY,

JACOB SLEEPER,

JOSEPH STORY,

JACOB SLEEPER,

JACOB SULLIVAN WAR OLIVE CATE.-Died in Greenland, N. H., May 9th,

OLIVE CATE.—Died in Greenianu, N. I.,
Olive Cate, aged 71 years.
Sister Cate was converted and joined the Methodist
Episcopal Church in 1819. In 1827, on removing to Ossipee, where she could not enjoy communion with her
own church, yet desiring church privileges, she with her
husband joined the Freewill Baptist Church; but on returning to Greenland in 1852 she again-joined the church
of her choice, of which she remained an humble and consistent member till called to join the church above. She
suffered much, but grace was triumphant. She died in
peace.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!! We have W. C. High,
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Wm. B. F. Dame.—Died in Acton, Me., Jan. 14 William B. F. Dame, aged 27 years, son of David and JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston Oct 22 Bro. Dame was blessed with Christian instruction in carly life. The prayers of his father and mother made impressions which were lasting. From a boy he was religiously inclined, but did not profess saving faith in Christ till a short time before his exit from earth. He earnestly entreated all that visited him to be prepared to meet him in heaven.

J. M. WOODBURY. EDWIN M. PUTNAM & CO., COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, Nos. 5 and 13 Old State House, nies. Reference by permission to Moses L. Hale, Esq., Ezra Lin-in, Esq., F. D. Allen, Esq., John Cowdin, Esq., Avery umer, Esq., E. W. Converse, Esq. 3mos April 8

WM. Roscoe McFarland.—Died in the Hospital at Camp Parapet, Louisiana, Wm. Roscoe McFarland, of the 15th Maine Regiment, a native of Bristol, Me. Roscoe was a good young man, of sober habits and prayerful spirit, promising much to the world. He had heart to feel for others, a kind word for all. We learn from one of his fellow soldiers that he died trusting in God, which must be a comfort to father, mother, brother and sister. May we all meet on the sinless shore. Wicked rebellion, when will it end?

Hampden, May 30.

W. H. Crawford. WILLIAM L. LIBBEY, Manufacturer of and Dealer in KEROSENE LAMPS, CHANDELLERS, Brackets, Pendants, Lanterns, Wicks, &c. Gas Fixtures, Gas and Kerosene Shades, &c. Also, Agent for the sale of DUNHAM'S BRITANNIA WARE, 66 Milk Street, Boston, coyner of Congress Street, Up Stairs, March 11 FLEGANT FURNITURE. AT LOW PRICES.

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In presenting to the public our new styles of Sewing Machines, we do so with the gratifying conviction that our past confidence in their merits has been fully confirmed by the experience of the past three years.

The universal favor with which the Parker Machines have been received is evine d by the large and increasing sales, and attested by the fact that, of all who possess them, we have yet to learn of one who is not pleased with their work and operation. them by copyright the trade mark "Cabinet Organ," which will distinguish them from those of other makers, and protect purchasers from imitations.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS are pronounced superior to all instruments of their class, by those best qualified to judge, and are the only ones to which have ever been awarded a GoLD MEDAL in this country.—See written testimony from the following most eminent Organists of New York, Boston, &c., in which they are pronounced "The best of their class of which we have any knowledge:" Zandel, Organist of Henry Ward Beecher's Church; Filmt, of Madison Square Church; Mosenthal, of Calvary Church; Wela, of Christ Church; Magrath, of Dr. Pise's Church; Smitz, of the Immaculate Conception Church; Hagen, Editor Musical Review, of New York,—Tuckerman, of St. Paul's Church; Willicox, of Immaculate Conception Church; Baumbach, of the Church of the Unity; Lang, of Old South Church, of Boston; Beale, of St. Joseph's Church; Thomas, of the Church of the Holy Innocents; Marsh, of St. Freter's Church, of Albany,—and many others.

The Maunfacturers are in possession of testimonials to similar effect from Thaiberg, Morgan, L. Mason, Zerrahn, Bradbury, Webb, Root, Hastinga, Wm. Mason, Satter, Wollenhaupt, Gelhaar, Klauser, Wolfschn, &c. &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. with 6.8, and 12 stops, pedal bass, &c., \$225 to 450 do. w

DIPHTHERIA AGAIN. A Gospel Minister,
Wife and Child saved by the timely use of HILL'S Wife and Child saved by the timely use of HILL'S REMEDY.

Rew. W. Bates, of Freeman, Me., writes: "I with my wife and child was taken with the Diphtheria about the same time. I obtained a bottle of your Remedy, and think it was the means of saving our lives."

REV. T. HILL, SOLE PROPERIETOR, West Waterville, Me. For sale in most parts of Maine, and by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston, Wholes ale and Retail.

March 18

March 18

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUF FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will simes instantly relieve experience to the whole system. It will simes instantly relieve GRIFING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overforme Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRIKEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 45 Dey Street, New York. Price only 26 cents for hottle. USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!—
Applicable to the useful drts—HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! is of more general practical utility tifna any
invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly
tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation
known. nounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation known.

A new thing.—HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a new thing, and the result of years of study.

Its Combination.—Its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.—BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers.—IEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Fomilies.—It is especially adapted to Leather, and we claim as an especial merit. that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

It is a Liquid.—It is the only LIQUID CEMENT extant, that is a sure thing for mending

Advertisements.

CURE FOR PIN-WORMS. DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascardes, or Pin-Worms, from the human system. The high reputation it has established in the last two years, and the fact that it is fast superseding all other worm remedies, is the best test of its great merit. It affords Rellef in twenty-four hours, and an Entire Cure is Warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.

This Syrup is also a most valuable family eathartic, to be always used when physic is required, especially for children. It corrects the secretions, gives tone to the stomach and bowels, assisting nature in her efforts to restore health. It is purely of Vegetable Extracts, and always safe and reliable.

C. HERVEY, SOLE PROPRIETOR. cis, assisting nature in her efforts to restore health. It is purely of Vegetable Extracts, and always safe and reliable.

C. HERVEY, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

Sold by HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich Street, New York; in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 12 Marshall Street, REED & CUTLER, M. S. BURE & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and other Wholesale Druggists. At Retail by Druggists generally.

Dec 3

A GOOD SPRING MEDICINE. Almost every one, in the spring of the year, feels the necessity of something to fose up the system, and relieve the feeling of languor and lassifude which is so common. Alcoholic preparations will stimulate the system for the moment, but the effect is more than counterbalanced by the depression which

rations will similate the system of the depression which follows.

What is needed is a permanent tonic that will build up the weak and debilitated constitution. This is accomplished by the PERUVIAN SYRUP or protected solution of PROTOX. IDE OF IRON which supplies the blood with its life element, iron, and infuses strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system.

For diseases peculiar to Females it is a specific. We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by one of the first eminent jurists in New England to a friend in this city:—'I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new mon of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

For sale by Druggists and Apothecaries everywhere.

J. P. DINSMORE, Sole Agent,
April 22 eopômirDio 18 Tremont Street, Boston.

PAMILY MOURNING STORE, 20 WINTER
STREET.

Received to day, and for sale AT A REDUCTION IN PRICE, several cases of Black Alpacess, Canton Cloths,

Turin Cloths,

Black Tamartines,
Black Tamartines,
Black Tamartines,
Sombarines.

April 29 cop4t

S. S. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY MOURNING STORE, 20 WINTER STREET.
SHAWLS.
We would eall especial attention to our THIBET LONG
SHAWLS, from \$9 to \$16, as being very superior, and remarkably cheap.

Thibet and Merino Shawls, Plain and Trimmed with Crape;
Fombazine Shawls and Crapes;
Grenadine Shawls;
Black and White Baw Silk Shawls;
Striped and Plaid Mourning Shawls;
Black and White Check Long Shawls
Wide Grenadine, for Shawls.

wide Grenadine, for Shawls.

Our Stock of Shawls is larger and finer than ever belore offered.

April 29 . eopit S. S. WILLIAMS.

THE CRAIG MICROSCOPE is the most wonderful of all inventions.

This beautiful instrument magnifies about 100 diameters, or 10,000 times, and although of so high a power, yet requires no focal adjustment, and is so simple that a child can use it. Costing but \$2.

For a present nothing can be more suitable, for it opens up an unseen kingdom, and reveals the power and goodness of God in the Works of Creation.

Parents, do you wish to give your children such amusements as will instruct and benefit them? Then place this instrument in their hands. Sent postage paid on receipt of the price, \$2, and 25 cents in stamps. Enclose stamp for Circular, C. H. WHEELER & CO.,

July 16 tf 379 Washington Street, Boston.

Look how the bright unfolding star calls up the shepherd. "Look how the bright unfolding star calls up the shepherd."

A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL SINGING BOOK:
THE SHINING STAR. By T. E. Perkins, Author of
the "Olive Branch," "Oriental Glee and Anthem Book,"
The "Star" is well and clearly printed, and to make its
outside as attractive to children as the inside, great pains
have been taken to do it up prettily and tastily.
Price, in paper covers, \$15 P 100; retail, 200; stiff covers,
\$20 P 100; retail 25 cents.

*Clergymen contemplating a change in their S. S. Singting Book will be cheerfully supplied with a copy for examination on application by mail, or otherwise.

Also, just published, the

Also, just published, the
BOOK OF SABBATH ANTHEMS. Adapted to the various occasion in the sanctuary, and the
ous occasion in the sanctuary, and the
Kins, Authors of the "Olive Branch," etc.
Price, 75 cents, for which it will be sent postage paid.
The Authems are of medium length, thus serving two most
desirable ends, great variety, with a moderate price. Choirs,
it is thought, will find it a most attractive and charming book
of its kind.

434 Broome St., 4th building from Broadway, East, N. Y.
June 3

THE SWEET SINGER. Permit us to call your special attention to a new music-book for the Sunday School, Day school, Frayer meeting, and Family Circle, bearing the above title, which has just been issued by us. It is pronounced by those who have examined it to be superior takall other school music books, on secount of the excellence and variety of the hymns, and the freshness and beauty of the melodies. Pictorial Cover, single copies, 20 cents each; by the hun-lred or dozen, 15 cents. Pictorial half bound, copies, 25 cents each; by the hundred en, 20 cents.

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LOWE'S IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES ARE THE BEST, cheapest, most disrable portable Card and Job Presses ever made, and have been awarded Diplomas and Silver Medials. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit, by printing for yourself or your neighbors. Many persons are saving and making money by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city, town or village, with a small outlay for press and itypes, The Press costs but one-tenth as much as a common job press, and is so simple a boy or city of twelve code, so do not be seen as a common common control of twelve code, so the seen described to the control of twelve code, so the seen described to the control of twelve code, so the seen described to the control of twelve code, so the seen control of the code of t

March 18 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW
SHADES, &C..
371 Washington Street, Boston. Under the Adams House,
First Door South of the Ladies' Entrance.
GOLD BORDERED AND OTHER WINDOW SHADES,
Shade Linen.

DRAPERY CURTAINS
Of every description made and put up in the best manner
Furniture of all kinds neatly Repaired, Upholstered, a Also, Agents for Bray's Patent Shade Fixture.
April 15

N HANGINGS, Foreign and American, at 383 and 385
Washington Street.
CHAS. H. BAKER & CO. having purchased the Bankrupt
Stock from the Assignees of Jas. A. McPhall, No. 168 Washington Street, have removed into a new and spacious store,
Nos. 383 and 385 Washington Street, near the Adams House.
We have added largely to the above by recent
IMPORTATIONS FROM PARIS.
Also, by a very choice selection of
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
and offer on the most favorable terms one of the largest and
best assorted stocks in the country, comprising every variety,
from the lowest grade to the richest Gold and Velvet Paper.
Of Stamped Gold, Plain Tints, French Mouldings and
Borders, and Elegant Decorations for Halls and Drawing
Rooms, we have a stock not to be surpassed.
CHARLES H. BAKER & CO.,
383 & 385 Washington Street.

April 15

Sames

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. "I have used the Liver Invigorator prepared by Dr. Santors used the Liver Invigorator prepared by Dr. Santors used the Liver Invigorator prepared by Dr. Santors used by others in my congregation, from whom it has been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has high commendation." J. W. Van Burer.

Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, N. Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Interest of the Reformed Dutch Church, N. The Liver Invigorator, and prevents its recurrence; cures Disch Headache, and Dysentery. A sure taken place. Cures all diseases caused by deranged Liver, as the Blood, and acts as a powerful Tonic in all cases—never debilitating, and perfectly safe under any circumstances.

M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

Gents:—I have the pleasure to assure you that the Santors in the Santors of the Milling that you should use my name for the good of the affilited, fiby so doing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A Sold by all Druggists and Medleine dealers, and by the Proprietor,

S. T. W. Sanford, N. D., April 22

19

Yarrandom Strandard Scales.

HAY, COAL, RAILBOAR, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners'
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